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WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Trial To-day---Gen. Butler's Argument.

Rumors Concerning the Position of Chief Justice Chase.

The Passage of Judge Spalding's Alabama Bill by the House.

The Disagreement of the Two Houses on the Tax Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 29.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The positive commencement of the impeachment trial, to-morrow, is the chief topic of conversation to-night. There is much disappointment that the Senate has not abolished the ticket system, as it was generally supposed they would, and consequently tickets are in greater demand than ever, and those who did not get the promise thereof early in the week, are bewailing their disappointment to-night. The fact that Mr. BUTLER makes the opening argument to-morrow renders the desire to be present very great; for although his utterances generally do not suit most ears, nor harmonize with the views of most people, yet the curiosity to hear him is great, for the reason that people like to hear all the bad things that Mr. BUTLER can and will say about the President. His speech will occupy from three to five hours in delivery.

There is considerable talk here to-day about an alleged determination on the part of the Chief Justice to assume the decision of all points of law that may arise in the case, and many of his political friends are giving a credulous ear to these foolish statements. There seems to be a predisposition to find fault with the Chief Justice because he will not abandon the judicial and assume the partisan role in this trial. I have no authority for saying that these statements are untrue, but I do not hesitate to pronounce them so, for the reason that the Chief Justice is neither a fool nor a politician, and that if he had contemplated becoming either he would have commenced it at an earlier stage of the case. To believe that Mr. CHASE looks upon the Senate as a jury and upon himself as the presiding Judge, with the power to decide all points of law, and to charge the jury on the final issue, is to believe that he has neither brains, sense nor wisdom. His action has heretofore given the lie to all such reports, and it will again.

THE ALABAMA BILL.

The result on the Alabama bill, in the House yesterday, is not only totally different from what was expected when the bill was first introduced, but is very significant of how far the House will go in the direction of setting aside and ignoring its previous reconstruction-legislation in the case of Alabama or any other individual State. It settles definitely three things, viz.: neither House will stultify itself by making Alabama an exception to the conditions prescribed in the Reconstruction acts; no State will be admitted without a ratification of its Constitution by the people in compliance with the terms of existing laws; and last, though not least, by any means, Congress will not commit itself to the dangerous doctrine of Mr. STEVENS and others of prescribing a rule of suffrage for all the States of the Union by Congressional enactment. This was more than the practical men in the House dared hope for from that body. They conceded, weeks ago, that the House would pass some bill asserting the power of Congress to regulate suffrage in all the States, North as well as South; but they relied on the Senate to lay it on the table permanently. The substitute offered by Judge SPALDING, which was adopted in place of the bill reported by the Committee, is the bill introduced into the Senate a few days since by Senator STEWART, and really stands a good chance of being passed by that body. It quite ingeniously meets several of the most serious difficulties which surround the *status* of Alabama. In the first place it continues the supervision of the military authorities, without which many have feared that the loyal people of the State could not sustain themselves; secondly, it recognizes the recently-chosen State officers as a Provisional Government, which puts the State into the hands of the Republican Party; thirdly, it provides an opportunity for a revision of the Constitution by the Legislature, without the expense of reassembling the Convention; fourthly, it compels the people of Alabama to decide, according to law, on the question of their own Constitution. This apparent improvement in the spirit and manner of treating these questions is attributable to two things, namely, an indisposition to put any State upon the unsupported experiment of reconstruction under the Congressional plan, until the executive and legislative departments are in harmony, so that the State Government may have the strong supporting arm of the Federal patronage; and the near approach of the Presidential campaign, which disposes both parties to more cautiousness in the issues that may possibly be involved in the canvass. Something practical and good may, after all, be evolved out of this complex condition of affairs.

THE TAX BILL.

The disagreement by the Senate to the conference report on the Tax bill, and the discussion thereon, show how many crude, impracticable, unreasonable and delusive theories abound on the subjects of finance and taxation. The House, yielding to the rapidly-developing fact that the revenues are falling off far more rapidly than the expenditures, after exempting nearly all manufactures, and thus taking off a burden of over fifty millions, added a tax on their sales of two dollars on a thousand above a certain limit, thus putting them on the same footing as wholesale dealers are now, compensating somewhat for the heavy reduction in the revenue and laying this small tax in the most equitable manner possible. It was assailed in the Senate, however, by all manner of buncombe arguments, such as that it was taxing the bread in the poor man's mouth, &c. That silver-tongued orator, Senator NYE, was most conspicuous in this sort of clap-trap. The whisky section was also strongly objected to, chiefly because it was believed to be out of place in this bill. It had been put there to promptly meet this fact, to wit, that while the revenue from spirits is still decreasing, the distilleries in all the large cities are in full blast, the price is lower than it has been for months, and not a barrel of the 80,000,000 gallons in bond is being put in the market. New conference committees were ordered in both Houses, and we may possibly have a new report before the hour of the impeachment trial to-morrow.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The class of midshipmen who graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1866, and who have served in the United States Navy since that time as midshipmen, are now being examined by a board of naval officers for promotion to the rank of Ensign. Four members of the class are at present on shore duty at the Charlestown Navy-yard. They are being examined by Commodores WINSLOW, (of *Kearsage* fame,) and ALDEN, and Surgeon POTTER, of the navy. The class numbered seventy-three graduates. Two have since died, two are on duty at Portsmouth, three at New-York, two at Washington, and the rest scattered on duty in the different squadrons.

By an act of Congress, graduates of the Naval Academy are entitled to the rank of Ensign on entering the navy. Secretary WELLES, it is reported, has refused to allow them a rank above midshipmen until they have seen two years' service. The Senate confirmed the class over a week ago, and previous to the necessary examination.

STRIKE OF PLASTERERS.

The journeymen plasterers of the city decided, about two weeks since, to abandon their work and strike—not only for higher wages, but until some satisfactory arrangement could be made between themselves and the master plasterers. The strike still continues, with very little prospect of a settlement of the question at issue between the jours and their bosses. The journeymen seem sanguine of ultimate success, and do not think they will be denied their demands any great while after good weather sets in. From various quarters they represent having received most encouraging assistance, both in offers of employment and money, but the former proposition meets with little favor at present, as there are but few who can leave their families behind as long as there is any prospect of getting employment here. Some fifteen or twenty of their number have drawn cards from the association and left Washington; the majority of these were single men. So far as has been ascertained the master plasterers are firm in the stand originally taken by them, and say they will not accede to the increase asked for.

The Executive Committee of the Journeymen's Society have received a letter from the Chicago, Ills., plasterers, containing resolutions indorsing the action of the trade, inclosing $100, promising to send on $200 per week as long as the strike continues, each of the members of the Chicago Society giving one day's labor per week for this purpose, and also promising work to thirty-five or forty hands at $4 per day. A special meeting of the Baltimore Society was held in that city Friday evening, which was attended by a Committee from this city, and resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the action of the Washington Society. They also promise to empty their treasury to support the Washington workmen. The Columbia Typographical Union also appropriated $100 for the benefit of the strikers.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 29.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The news from Crete, received here to-day, is to the effect that another battle has been fought and resulted in the death of two hundred Turks, although the Sultan's gunboats were in the immediate vicinity of the battle-field. Gen. CORONEOS landed at Canea on the 1st instant with a fresh supply of picked volunteers, and others were to follow.

The Provisional Government publishes an official bulletin of Turkish massacres and crimes, which discloses the fact that from June 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1868, 124 married women and 43 other females, of from 10 to 20 years of age, and 37 of from 20 to 30 years, 55 children, and 345 men, chiefly aged, were massacred; 84 married and 206 unmarried women were ravished by the Turks; 35 corpses were devoured by dogs; 23 victims were burnt alive and 45 females tortured; 8 churches were desecrated and disgustingly outraged by the Moslem soldiers.

The Russian fleet humanely continues to carry non-combatants to Greece.

The Cretan Commission at Athens has addressed an appeal for help to all the sovereigns of Europe and to the President of the United States. The Holy Father was the first to respond by forwarding 3,000f. The King of Greece contributed 15,000f.

A railway from Athens to the Piracus is to be opened in August next. It will connect the capital with the seashore by a fifteen minutes' ride in the cars.

FREEDMEN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

The National Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company has just published its annual report, from which it appears that its total deposits since March, 1865, when it was chartered, have been $3,582,378 36. Of this amount there remains on deposit $638,299. The principal office of the Company is in this City, with branches in the chief Southern cities, and the money thus deposited represents a part of the savings of the freed colored people within the last two years.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new Tax bill will not probably be reported to the House until the first week in May.

Will the President Ask for Further Delay?—Gen. Rousseau as a Witness—The Case to be Opened by Manager Butler—The Withdrawal of Black—Gen. Meade's Letter on Alabama.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

The fact that the President has, as yet, applied for no subpœnas for witnesses is taken by some to mean a purpose to delay the trial still further. It may only mean that until it is seen what the case of the prosecution is, it cannot be known what witnesses will be needed. But it seems to be understood that at a future time, probably when the prosecution rest their case, the defence will put in a further application for delay, and substantiate it by producing a list of witnesses, some of whom it will require weeks, if not months, to reach this city. Among these is Gen. ROUSSEAU, now commanding the Department of the Columbia, who may be summoned to rebut the evidence submitted to prove the tenth article, known as the "Butler article." It would take him at least thirty days to reach this city, if summoned by telegraph and coming by the nearest route. But should this be urged as a reason for delay, I can confidently state how the prosecution will meet it—they will propose to admit everything that the witness would swear to; or they will withdraw the article entirely, for really none of the Managers, save BUTLER, care a straw whether it is retained or not.

BUTLER has been engaged for three days in preparing the opening argument, which will be made on Monday. It will be read by himself from manuscript, and will occupy, it is said, four hours in delivery. Being carefully prepared, the public may expect to see an argument less partisan than his usual efforts, and yet much stronger in its positions and fiercer and severer in its invective. As it is his principal chance for notoriety during the trial, he will make the most of it, and the public will probably not be disappointed. The rush for tickets for the first day is greater than ever, and the poor Senators are in a peck of trouble, because some inconsiderate correspondents telegraphed that the way to get tickets by parties at a distance was to telegraph or write in advance, and the result is that the number of visitors has largely increased and the applications ditto, and the disappointments and annoyances are increased most of all.

The withdrawal of JERRY BLACK from the lists of the President's counsel has caused more comment among members of Congress than any other recent event. BLACK avows frankly that, as his claim for Alta Vela is worth a million and a quarter, and may require the action of Congress, he could not afford to prejudice his case with that body by espousing the President's cause, since the President had compelled him to anticipate a resort to Congress, by refusing to accede to his demands. He is also very severe upon Mr. SEWARD for interfering, and says he is really to blame. The relations of the United States with the Dominican Government have become very friendly of late years, and as they possess the best harbor in the West Indies, in the Bay of Samana, which is now for sale, Mr. SEWARD does not think Mr. BLACK's private interests should be subserved to the detriment of the public welfare.

Gen. MEADE's frank and forcible letter on the Alabama election and failure to ratify the Constitution sent to Congress by Gen. GRANT today, attracts much attention, and will largely strengthen the opposition to the admission of that State as proposed by the bill before the House, which is expected to be voted on this afternoon. Although Senator STEWART's amendment is looked upon with more favor than anything yet proposed, it is deemed best by a majority of Senators that Gen. MEADE's suggestions of a revision of the Constitution and a new election under the new majority law should be complied with.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS is in daily attendance, not only upon the House, but upon the sessions of the Reconstruction Committee and the Board of Managers, being a member of both. He is apparently stronger than he has been for some months, and he attributes it to the fact that DOWNING is feeding him on terrapin, English snipe and hock. That alone is enough to live for.

CYMON.

ALABAMA.

Saturday's Debate in the House on the Bill for the Admission of Alabama—Adoption of Mr. Spalding's Substitute.

On Saturday, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a substitute.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He declared that if the State of Alabama was admitted into the Union under the law, and with the shackles which the last section imposed upon her, she never could stand up in the family of Republics and say that she was the equal of her sister States. She would come in with a brand of degradation and inferiority upon her, made perpetual by the act of Congress. And yet they were told that this was to be a Government republican in form. It was a Government which the people of Alabama despised; which they loathed; which they rejected in every way left to them by military despotism in which to express their feelings. When Alabama was first admitted she inscribed on her coat of arms the motto, "Younger, but Equal." In that motto was expressed the law of this country, a law most important, most valuable, most vital to the essential principles of equality of State Governments. But they were told that the reconstruction measures of Congress were for the better government of the rebel States. If the matter were not such a solemn one, that might be received as a caricature, as a bitter and cruel wrong on the conduct of Congress. If it were the duty of Congress to make a Constitution for Alabama, it should make a decent Constitution, one which would be in fact and truth a republican government. But Congress had no such right, and if it should make and force upon Alabama the most popular instrument, it would still not be a Constitution republican in spirit and intent. As to the Constitution now sought to be imposed upon Alabama, if it were republican, then "Haynau" himself was the very impersonation of a lover of liberty. Mr. KERR proceeded to criticise in detail the various provisions of the proposed Constitution.

Mr. PAYNE next spoke in advocacy of the bill, replying to some of the objections made by Mr. KERR, particularly as to the charges of gerrymandering and of excluding the votes of three new counties, which Mr. PAYNE showed had been reannexed to the counties from which they had previously been detached. He expressed his belief that not over five thousand white men in Alabama were excluded from registration, by the Reconstruction acts, while it was possible that one thousand was the maximum of those who were in fact so excluded. The white men of Alabama, who were admitted by the rebels during the war, were permitted to vote, and to exercise full political powers, on condition that they would declare, under oath, that they will not hereafter attempt to deprive the loyal black men of the South of their political powers, and that was spoken of as an atrocious hardship. He looked upon it in no such light. He thought it a favor to those white rebels, that they were allowed to partake of political power at all. It would have been right and just if it had been deemed expedient to withhold absolutely from them all political power: and he could see no justice or propriety in any man charging Congress with injustice, because it said to those rebels that they should not exercise political power unless they swore not to strip it from those men who were loyal during the war, and to whom Congress was in honor bound to extend and perpetuate that right. To the objection that most of the Representatives elected in Alabama were not natives of that State, he reminded the House that more than half of the Representatives of Indiana were natives of other States; that of the sixteen Illinois Representatives only four were born in that State. That the gentleman who made the objection (Mr. BECK) was not a native of the State of Kentucky, which he so ably represented, nor of the American Continent at all, and that his other colleague on the Committee (Mr. BROOKS) was not a native of the State, which he so ably represented. He declared that he was satisfied that he had not the slightest doubt that the Constitution of Alabama met the approval of the majority of the qualified electors of that State, and if he had not been so satisfied he would not vote for the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, at 2:30 o'clock, moved that the House take a recess from 4:30 to 7 o'clock, the vote on the bill to be taken at 7:30 o'clock.

[Expressions of disapproval on both sides of the House.]

The Speaker intimated that this was the last day for legislative action for some time.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the vote be taken now.

The motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then proceeded to address the House in opposition to the bill. He referred to the various movements of Congress against the executive and judicial departments of the Government, and saw in all these movements menaces against the peace and security of the country. There had even been a proposition he said, which had probably emanated from the usurping Secretary of War, to disband the Capitol Police, and to supplant that force with a military force; and if that proposition had not been noticed and defeated, Congress would have been legislating under the gleam of the sword and the Supreme Court would have been interpreting the laws at the point of the bayonet. He declared that Alabama was a State in the Union, unless the history of the past five years were a lie; unless the war for the suppression of the rebellion was a monstrous crime; unless every man who fought in the war on either side was a conscious traitor. The bill, he said, could be justified by no man not filled with infernal hatred of our Government and not desiring its overthrow. It must, it could only end in blood. No man in his senses could expect anything else. The white race had never in the history of the world been subject to the black race. The madness or folly of Congress could never compel the white man to submit to its African domination or government. He was glad that the Reconstruction Committee and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) had had the hardihood to proclaim their revolutionary purpose to build up a mighty nation on the ruins of the old Union. He wished the people of the States which denied universal negro suffrage to take heed and understand that no State shall ever, according to the report of the Reconstruction Committee, be admitted until the right of universal suffrage shall have been made permanent and impossible of violation. He read extracts of speeches made by Mr. COLFAX and by Mr. BINGHAM in the House of Representatives, against enforcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, and applied the sentiments to the case of Alabama. He asked what had caused the most remarkable change in the views and opinions of those gentlemen? Was it the emigration now going on from the States of the South, crushed by military despotism, into the State of Kansas? The course of Congress in this measure would not restore a good government and prosperity to Alabama. No man was more anxious than himself to see the State of Alabama and the other States of the South represented in Congress; but he could not be a party to this bastard Constitution, this negro government. He could not be a party of such an outrage not only on Alabama, but on all the States of the Union. With his views, he could not impose this Constitution on the people of Alabama, if it had been formed by the angels in Heaven, instead of by Congress. The acts of to-day would affect this Republic for centuries for good or for ill. The idea of the white people of Alabama submitting to a constitution thus forced upon them was utterly absurd and preposterous. He had not so mean an opinion of them as to suppose they would submit. They might submit so long as they were in the presence of and overawed by a standing army, and no longer. The time would certainly come when the pride and race and blood would not brook the domination of interior men, when the white people of that State, conscious of the great wrong inflicted on them, and conscious of their God-given strength and their right to be free, would rise and drive into the sea the African ruler placed over them by Congress. In conclusion, he read some more extracts from a speech of Mr. BINGHAM on the Kansas question, only substituting the name of Alabama for that of Kansas, and showed how accurately they applied to the present question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, stated that he should vote against the bill, and as he would be found at variance with many of his own political friends, he desired to give his reasons which had brought him to that conclusion. He did not believe it either essential or wise to compel the people of Alabama to enjoy the privileges of the Union and to share in its government against their will. If there were any considerable number of white men in the South who had any sense of contrition for what they had done beyond that feeling of remorse which swayed the heart of Satan and his peers, only because their enterprise had failed, he had not seen the evidence of it. He did not believe in compelling those incorrigible delinquents into an association of power with a people whom they hated, and a Government which they had striven to overthrow.

Mr. BINGHAM addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, putting it on the statesmanlike axiom that "if you cannot get all you wish, you should get all you can." He thought, however, that sufficient restrictions had already been imposed on the people of Alabama, and therefore he was opposed to the third section. It was authorized neither by the laws nor the Constitution. It was the right of the people to alter or amend their Constitution, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and they could not be deprived of that right. The American system would be a total failure if the people could not be trusted with that right. There was no colorable excuse for attempting to engraft such a provision on the statute book. I cannot, he said, shut my eyes to the great fact that this Government was built by white men upon ideas, if not instincts, that were peculiar to the race; that the predominating element is still the same, and that there is no reason to expect that in the long future it will ever put on any other complexion. In saying this, I would not be understood to disparage the political rights of any race that fate or fortune have cast upon our shores, whether it be the docile African, or the other and more turbulent one that comes by ship loads, with its old world ideas and its anti-republican instincts in Church and State, to fill the ranks and feed the wasting reservoir of the so-called American Democracy. We have them both to deal with, as we have had the Spaniard and the Frenchman, and have now the Mexican and the Indian, and, under the new purchase of the President and the Senate, if ratified here—which, God forbid!—the Esquimaux, or mongrels of the Polar Sea, and must do the best we can to incorporate and assimilate, if we can, these heterogenous elements, by educating them into a love of order and a just appreciation of the rights of man. But nobody, I suppose, would think of constructing a durable republican State from either of these materials without a judicious intermixture, a little leaven or flavoring, at least, of that high instinct which puts the man above the state, and has, in the progress of ages, evolved stability and jurisprudence from the asserters of individual manhood, and, as a consequence, a just respect for the rights and liberties of all. The negro, as we know, has just taken off the chains that have shackled his limbs and bound down his higher faculties for more than two hundred years. That he will be able to maintain himself for any considerable time, even by superior numbers, without a considerable amount of support from loyalists with whiter skins, in the presence of the stronger and more sublimated, if not higher ethnic element, I do not believe. When you bring these two races, nay any two races in juxtaposition on terms of equality and rivalry the weaker will be sure to go to the wall; just as among the white races the Celtic man has always succumbed in the presence of the stronger Teuton, as well on the Continent of Europe as elsewhere. with the white element divided, as in the State of Tennessee, I should have felt no difficulty on this score; but where it is all black on one side and white on the other, I see no safety. As it is I look for no great popularity in this measure. Without inquiring whether an antecedent ratification is such an one as the Constitution requires in case the amendment in question is not already a part of that instrument, as I think it is, it is only necessary to say that the resolution is an idle one. Is there any way of enforcing it? If there be, what is it? Is this defaulting State to be expelled, or is its law to be nullified by legislation here? Where will the gentleman find the power to do either? Does it rest on the contract of the Constitution, or on the former? How is that? To confer on Congress a jurisdiction which the Constitution does not give, or to take away from States a power that is expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people? I have no faith in such stipulations; they confess a condition of things which is not yet ripe for unconditional restoration. I do not choose to anticipate by taking such a risk; I prefer to wait until all is at least apparently safe. There will be danger enough even then. It is no easy task to construct a friendly Republican State with hostile elements so formidable to be dealt with.

He is but an apprentice in political science who thinks it can be done either in a hurry or without the coöperation of a clear majority of the people. No good thing, no machine, certainly of a construction so delicate or complex as the organization of a State, was ever perfected in a hurry. We can afford to wait. I warn gentlemen, we cannot afford to commit an error. It was quite inconsistent with what Congress had already done, touching the matter of reconstruction, and he hoped it was inconsistent with all that Congress would hereafter do on that subject. He also opposed the section offered by Mr. STEVENS, imposing conditions on the admission of Alabama into the Union, and he appealed to the House to reject it. The construction of it he declared to be to confer suffrage on women and children. The substitute offered by his colleague (SPAULDING) he characterized as a total departure from the legislation of Congress on the subject. He could not sanction that part of it particularly, which enabled the Legislature to propose amendments to the Constitution and submit them to the people. There was nothing like it in the past history of the country.

Mr. DAWES reminded him that in reference to the admission of Nebraska, Congress had added an amendment to the Constitution, and required the Legislature to accede to it.

Mr. BINGHAM saw no parallelism in the case.

Mr. DAWES asked him to say where the difference lay.

Mr. BINGHAM supposed he had said enough to show the difference.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman decline to be interrupted?

Mr. BINGHAM—I decline to be repeating myself for the accommodation of the gentleman. The difference, however, is perfectly manifest. I have said before, and I do not intend to be diverted from it, that for myself I hold that no fundamental condition can be imposed on the restoration of any State into the Union, or the admission of any State in the Union, which does not stand within the limitations and conditions of the Federal Constitution. Mr. BINGHAM then proceeded to advocate the passage of the bill, with the third section struck out, and predicted that members who voted for it would find themselves sustained by their constituents, and sustained in the hereafter by the action of the people of Alabama themselves. Referring to Mr. ELDRIGE's paraphrase of the speeches of himself and the Speaker on the Kansas question, he said he had undertaken to mutilate those speeches, that the Lecompton Constitution had never emanated from the people of Kansas, that it contained the blasphemy that the ownership of slaves is higher than the Constitution and the law, and that it should never be amended so as to affect the ownership of property in slaves. The cases of Alabama and Kansas were as wide apart as the poles, as the two points of the universe—heaven and hell.

Mr. DAWES said he would be very glad to vote for the bill as it came from the Committee, either with or without the third section if he could see in it any guarantee of security to the people of Alabama. He had wanted to hear the gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) on some doubts which he entertained, but he regretted that that gentleman seemed so satisfied with his own ideas that he was disposed to proclaim them as the *lex scripta* of the House, and to permit no man to get behind them as conclusive evidence of what the House should do. The proposition of the gentleman's colleague (SPALDING) secured to the people of Alabama everything secured to them by the original bill, except one thing, and that was representation in Congress. The theory on which all the legislation went was, the moment representation was secured in the House and Senate, the State passed from under the control of Congress; and that whatever the State might do afterwards could no more be enforced within Alabama than it could be in Massachusetts. It was proposed by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Ohio (SPALDING) to legislate so that every thing which the Constitution of Alabama secured to the people should be secured to them, except representation in the two branches. He confessed that he had undergone some change of view in the year, that he had been here, touching the idea of representation in these two branches, he had in times past struggled to secure representation even to single districts, as the armies of the United States cleared out the rebellious element; but he was satisfied now that instead of representation in Congress being the first thing, it should be the last thing. The State should be first built up; individual and personal rights secured; the damage wrought by the rebellion repaired, and stability and security made certain. Representation should follow and grow out of that security, and not be the means of bringing about the security itself. It should be the last thing, and not the first.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, rose at the Clerk's desk and said: Mr. Speaker: I desire to say a few words in reference to the condition of this bill. Some time ago Congress passed an act authorizing Alabama and other waste territories of the United States to form Constitutions, if possible, so as to make them fit to associate with civilized communities. It gave them a certain length of time for the purpose of doing so. It was provided, whether wisely or unwisely it is not for me to say that the State of Alabama and the other States, after having all their voters registered, should require a majority of all the registered voters to adopt such Constitutions. Unfortunately, Alabama did not find a majority to come up to the law which had been passed. It failed of that majority by a considerable number. The House had seen this difficulty before it finally happened, and had passed an act giving power to these States to act with a bare majority, according to our majority principle. The Senate now—and hence arises all our troubles—with a wisdom which has characterized it far above this House, in many just such disastrous issues, let that bill lie upon the table over two months, although urged to take it up and pass it before the vote of Alabama took place. That vote took place, and only a minority of the registered voters voted for the Constitution. Hence it is that we are now called upon either to reject this State or to violate our own enabling act, which allowed it to enter upon certain conditions. There is nothing that prevents us from violating that act, if we deem it prudent. I am often reminded by gentlemen around me, some very wise and some otherwise, [laughter,] that I have said more than once that all this is outside of the Constitution. He is other-wise who thinks that that assertion is not true. [Laughter among the Democrats.] This very proceeding shows that this House believes that it is acting, not according to the forms of the Constitution, which found no such cases of lapsed territory to be formed into communities and brought into the nation. When West Virginia was introduced, and I first made that declaration, it was admitted by a majority of the House on the ground that it had gone through with the forms of the Constitution in acquiring the consent of both States, while one had ceased to exist long before, and the other one existed in Ohio [Laughter] and I voted for the admission of that State. But I was not going to make either a fool or a knave of myself, and to say that I voted for it under the Constitution, or that I did not know what I was voting for. I held then as I hold now, that having conquered that territory from another power, a power recognized as an independent belligerent by all the sovereign nations of the earth, by ourselves as well as others, we had a right to treat it as such, and to take it in or keep it out as we pleased. I said then that the Constitution had nothing to do with it; but I would inform my learned friends from the bushes [laughter] that while I speak of being outside of the Constitution, I do not mean that the Constitution does not recognize the law of nations. It does recognize the law of nations, and the law of nations recognizes the right of the conquering power to do with conquered territory just as it pleases. I trust I shall hear nothing more after this explanation from my most obfuscated friends who have often seemed so ignorant of what I meant or of what they were talking about. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Speaker, what are we to say with reference to Alabama? I confess to you that I am not altogether clear as to what we ought to do. As a just and wise Body we have power under the Constitution to admit new States, whether made out of fragments of a Confederacy or out of fragments of a foreign nation, or by any other process when we come to agree with these States. I hold more: That when you come to admit new States you can admit them on just such terms as may be agreed upon. They are parties capable of contracting, capable of proposing and of consenting, and until they have lost that power of consent by having become actually incorporated in another body, they have a right to enter into such contract, and after they have gone into it, and it is partially executed, they are bound to fulfil it. How was it about Texas when she was admitted? There was not only a condition imposed by Congress; but there was a proposition made to that State to get her wild lands to pay her debts, the lands consisting of over 1,500,000,000 of acres, and the debt being over $2,000,000. The debt we afterward paid, to be sure, because Texas could not pay it; but did ever anybody doubt that that was a valid and binding contract on the people of both sections?—of both nations, if you please, for then they were both nations, or both contracting powers. It would be an indication of great ignorance on the part of the members of the House if it were needed that I should enumerate the numerous cases in which conditions have been proposed and accepted and acted upon, and never violated. They were proposed to Missouri, to Arkansas, and to other States; but I will not enumerate them for anybody. To say that any tract of land coming here and saying, there are one hundred thousand people, here is a Constitution, under which we would like to be one of the members of your nation. For anybody to say that we could not admit them and send that identical Constitution to their people to be voted upon, and if carried to be acted upon here forever after, seems to me to be a degree of ignorance which I will not presume to exist in this House. If, then, we have a right to do it in one instance, we have a right to do it in all instances, in which we admit new States in the Union. The only question here—although this State has not lived up to this Enabling act—is, are we prepared to admit her people as fit to associate with freemen, a few of whom so sympathized with rebels that they are unwilling to let these poor men into the Union at all? [Laughter.] What is that Constitution? It is that every man of sufficient age, 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at their elections. If I were certain that those who have just perjured themselves and attempted to break down this glorious Union, would live and abide by their contract, and not attempt further to destroy us, if we admit this terrible leaven, I should not hesitate. There are no forms, no omissions, that would keep me from admitting them into the Union at once. I confess I have my doubts—I am sorry for it—as to whether, after we shall have admitted them into the Union, and after morrow's sun shall have set upon them, they will not be ready to call a new convention and to reëstablish Slavery in some shape or form. We know very well the ingenuity of these men. We abolished Slavery except for crime, but I have been informed of twenty cases in which men have been held in bondage, and are now serving in it. One case is in Florida where our Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau informed me he had seen six of them sold for twenty years. How do they do it? They pass a law that any man guilty of assault and battery shall be sold into Slavery for twenty years. It is the law there now. They go into the street, and if a white man jostl's a black one or a black man jostles a white one he is taken right to the Court-house, is convicted of assault and battery and is sold for twenty years into Slavery. There are hundreds this day in the Southern States who are serving as slaves on just such contrivance. They have so altered the law that they have introduced the system of peonage even worse than in Mexico or the Middle Southern Provinces; and yet what shall we do? We must try to shackle them in some way, that, while we are admitting these fraudulent white men we are securing the poor ignorant black man from their impositions. Hence it is that I have moved to strike out all after the first section, and insert in its place what I think will be a complete shackle. But the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) to strike out the third section is all, I must say, in the interest of Slavery. I have offered my proposition to try to protect, if possible, freedom against the wiles of the most wicked institution that God ever afflicted man with, or that ever could exist through the invention of human ingenuity. I will vote for no constitution which does not give universal and impartial suffrage, and bind, as far as human ligaments can bind, that provision forever, unalterable, ineradicable in the instrument, so that if ever taken out by the roots it shall take with it every other fragment of the instrument itself, and send them back to act according to the provisions of a new law.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued against the amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS, objecting to it that it would admit to suffrage women and children as well as men.

Mr. STEVENS thought that that was not a fair construction of it; but he was willing to change the words "citizens of the United States" into the words "electors of the United States."

Mr. BOUTWELL said he did not see how that would help the matter.

Mr. STEVENS asked how he could help it.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that if he were offering the propositions, it would be his business to perfect it; but as he was opposing it, that was not his business. He went on to say that he was in favor of the bill, but was opposed to Mr. STEVENS' amendment, which had been offered after the bill had been agreed upon in Committee. That amendment would open up to every rebel in the State of Alabama, who could not be convicted of treason, the right to vote in all elections.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to ask Mr. BOUTWELL whether he would exclude men who were convicted but—

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and went on to say that the conditions declared to be fundamental in the third section of the bill were in entire harmony with nine precedents in the Government and were within the rule laid down by the gentleman from Ohio, (BINGHAM) to-wit: that they were in harmony with the Constitution, and not in any sense outside of it, or extraneous to it, and were conditions that were necessary for the security of the people of Alabama if that State was to be admitted into the Union.

Mr. MILLER favored the admission of Alabama under the constitution presented. He said that he was very anxious for the late rebellious States to have representation in Congress, and be restored to all their political rights, and that military rule be dispensed with as soon as could be done with safety to the country. He approved of the Constitution presented. The only barrier that seemed to be in the way was that the vote on the ratification of the Constitution was not one half of the registered vote said to be 170,000. The whole number of votes polled, as reported, was 71,817, of which 70,812 were cast in favor and 1,005 against the ratification of the Constitution, showing a majority of 68,807 in favor of its adoption, or 13,188 less than one-half the reported registered vote. He contended it was difficult to tell the number of qualified electors at the time the vote was taken, as many names were defectively registered, and a large number had left the State, and others had died, and stated the proof showed that many were deprived of the right of voting. He argued, also, that there was nothing in the Reconstruction laws to prevent its admission; that the act made it imperative, when at least one-half voted; but this did not prohibit Congress from passing a law admitting Alabama; as the law now stood, a mere majority was sufficient. Why, then, put Alabama to the trouble, and the Government to the expense, of going through the form of another election? Those who refused to vote had no reason to complain.

Mr. FARNSWORTH closed the debate. He said that the bill was opposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) and others on the Republican side, because it would give the State into the hands of the rebels, and was opposed by the members on the Democratic side because it would put the State into the hands of loyal men. Who would decide when doctors disagreed? He argued that to reject Alabama after she had gone through the struggle would be only to encourage rebels and to discourage loyal men.

Mr. MYERS suggested in this connection that he had the original letter sent in January to Capt. FRANCIS LYONS, who had just been discharged from the Federal Army, notifying him to quit the State of Alabama, adding that Capt. LYONS had remained, and a few months afterward been brutally murdered. This was when ANDREW JOHNSON had begun to inspire rebels with fresh courage, and when the whole power of the State was being placed by him in the hands of disloyal men.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed, and said that he had had letter upon letter beseeching Congress not to turn back Alabama, but to spare the loyal people the mortification, humiliation and insults which they would be obliged to face. He was sorry to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania speak about the bill violating the Enabling act.

Mr. STEVENS said he had made no such statement, for he had no doubt at all of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH having resumed his seat the House proceeded to vote upon the various propositions.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill upon the table, which was negatived; yeas 30, nays, 103—a strict party vote.

The next question was upon Mr. BINGHAM's motion to strike out the third section of the original bill. The motion was agreed to by a vote on a count by the Speaker of 74 to 33.

The House refusing to order the yeas and days, the next question was on Mr. STEVENS' amendment to strike out after the first section of the bill and insert as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union upon the following fundamental conditions:

That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on any account, except for treason, felony, or other crime infamous at common law, but suffrage, as above provided for, shall forever be universal and impartial, and Congress shall have power to annul any act of said State in violation or derogation of this act with regard to suffrage, and may regulate the same in case of such alteration. If the right of suffrage in the State of Alabama should ever be reduced below the universal right herein provided for, all legislation admitting said State into the Union shall be null and void.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

The question then recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. SPALDING for the original bill, as follows:

That the Constitution framed by the Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people at an election commencing on the 4th day of February, 1868, is hereby declared to be the fundamental and organic law for a Provisional Government for the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the officers elected at said election shall, on the 1st day of May, 1868, qualify as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of their respective offices.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, at any time after he shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature chosen at said election; the Legislature, when so convened, shall possess all the power conferred by said Constitution, which may not be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. And the Legislature is hereby further empowered to submit said Constitution to the qualified electors of Alabama, for ratification at such time or times as it may designate. And said Legislature is also empowered by a majority vote of each House to submit the said Constitution, as framed by the Convention, with or without amendments proposed by the Legislature, and if amendments be proposed by the Legislature, they shall be voted upon separately, and not in connection with the Constitution as it came from the Convention.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the electors of Alabama qualified under the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to vote for delegates to form a Constitution, and actually voting on said ratification, shall have ratified a constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Commanders shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act and the act of March 2, 1867, entitled an act to provide for a more efficient government for the rebel States, and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof shall remain in full force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama shall be restored to representation in Congress.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 77, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beatty, Benjamin, Bromwell, Broomall, Churchill, Clarke, Coburn, Cook, Covode, Cullum, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Halsey, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Moore, Moorehead, Morrow, Mullins, Myers, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Poland, Polsley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Taffe, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodbridge of Vermont—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Arnell, Bailey, Beaman, Beck, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Fields, Fox, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Gravely, Haight, Holman, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Lincoln, Mallory, Marshall, Miller, Munsen, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pile, Plants, Pruyn, Ross, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Windom, Woodward—54.

So the substitute was adopted.

The next question was ordering the preamble to be engrossed, and the House refused to order it. So the preamble was rejected. The final vote was on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed—yeas 102, nays 29—a strict party vote—STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, voting with the majority and WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, not voting at all.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A Bill to Provide for a Temporary and Provisional Government in Alabama."

Gen. Meade's Report on the Alabama Election.

The Secretary of War sent to the House on Saturday, in compliance with a resolution of that body, the official report of Major-Gen. MEADE to Gen. GRANT, dated Alabama, March 23, giving the following analysis of the returns of the vote in Alabama at the election submitting to the registered voters the Constitution framed by the Convention of that State:

Total vote cast for the Constitution, 70,812; against 1,005; total at the election, 71,817. Of that vote there were colored, 62 194; white, 6,702; not separated, 2,921; of the colored vote, for the Constitution, 62,089; against, 105; whites, 5,802 for, 900 against. A comparison of the vote cast in October last for the Convention with the present election shows white vote for Convention, 18,553; white vote for Constitution, 5,802; loss on Constitution, 12,751; colored vote for Convention, 71,930; for Constitution, 62,089; loss on Constitution, 9,641; total loss of vote on the Constitution from the vote of the Convention, 22,392. By a careful examination of the official returns at Gen. MEADE's Headquarters, the registration lists show prior to the recent revision in the number of registered voters in the State, 166,685, the last revision adds 3,946; total registration, 170,631. In comparing the vote cast at the election with the registered vote, Gen. MEADE says he has deemed it no more than just to deduct the registered vote in such counties as have been rejected in the election. It will be seen that in two counties (Dale and Henry) no election was held, that in Loundes the ballot boxes were stolen, and in Sumter only a partial election was held and the vote rejected by the registrars on the ground of illegality. The registered vote of all four of these counties should be deducted from the registration, and the partial vote in Sumter thrown out. Adopting this basis, the total registration, as above, is 170,631; less the registration of four counties, 13,686. Registration in counties where votes were cast, 156,945; one-half the amount required for ratification was 78,473. Now the total vote at the election was 71,817. Deducting the vote in Sumter, rejected, 1,458, the actual vote cast in the election was 10,359, and the Constitution fails of ratification by 8,114; that is to say, the whole vote cast in those counties where the election was held, falls short of one half of the registered voters in those counties by 8,114, and the Constitution, therefore, under the law requiring one half the registered voters to cast their votes is not ratified.

Gen MEADE says in conclusion:

The Constitution failing of ratification, the measures to be adopted become questions of importance, I have deemed it my duty to turn over to the President of the Convention the returns of the election for members of Congress and State and County officers, but I have not authorized the issue of certificates of election until the questions connected with the Constitution are definitely settled. I have received, and transmit herewith, a letter from several members of the Republican organization in Alabama, urging a recommendation on my part of immediate admission of the State by Congress, maintaining that the recent election, when properly explained, will show a majority of the registered voters as being in favor of the measure. *I regret extremely that it is not in my power to coincide with these gentlemen, and cannot concur with them in their views.* Acknowledging the importance of the State being at the earliest moment restored to her proper relations in the Union, I cannot but look on the result of the recent election as an expression of opinion that *the registered voters do not desire to be restored under the Constitution submitted to them*, and in view of the recent act of Congress, giving ratification to a majority of the votes cast, *I would prefer seeing the Convention reassembled for a revision of the Constitution, and the revised Constitution submitted to the people under the new* law. I am of the opinion that a revised constitution, more liberal in its terms and confined to the requirements of the Reconstruction laws, would, in Alabama—as I have reason to expect it will in Georgia and Florida—meet with the approval of the majority of the registered voters, and I beg leave to call your attention to the difficulty of carrying on a Government in a State where so small a population of those qualified to take part in the Government are in favor of the organic law, and to insure a larger proportion of what must be the governing class a more acceptable Constitution, should be presented to them for adoption.

Chief Justice Chase as the Democratic Candidate.

From the Catholic Telegraph (Cincinnati.)

At first blush the proposition wears a most anomalous appearance—SALMON P. CHASE leader of the Democratic Party? But upon a thoughtful examination it will not wear so novel an aspect.

SALMON P. CHASE was originally a Democrat, and recognized as one of the ablest chiefs in the Northwest of that party. Much to his own regret and that party's loss, conviction forced him to sever his connection with the Democrats, he, with many others, forming the Free-soil Party. But ever since his alienation from the Democratic Party and affiliation with its opponents, *Mr. Chase's policy has been, upon all national questions, except the negro question, identical with that of the Democratic Party.* Although he left the Democratic Party because he considered its tendency to be pro-slavery, which conflicted with his convictions of right and justice, he was never what was known as a Radical Abolitionist. He wished and sought the extinction of Slavery, but not by illegal or unjust means; his theory looked to its gradual extinction, in time, by political agitation, thus educating the public mind up to the point at which human bondage would appear to it in its true character, when the people would almost unanimously indorse such legislation as would lead to the ultimate abolition of Slavery. From Mr. CHASE's first entrance into public life *he has been distinguished as a warm, active and efficient friend of the foreign element, always advocating speedy and unrestricted naturalization.*

Since the close of the war Mr. CHASE's actions, private and public, have been harmonious with the conservative convictions of the country. True, he has been in favor of universal suffrage, but many Conservatives and leading Democrats have advocated it also, upon the same condition prescribed by Judge CHASE—that each State was the Judge of the qualifications of its own electors, and, therefore, that the question of universal suffrage was a State and not a national or Federal question, and which the people of each State should decide for or against for themselves. His public record will, if examined, prove him to have been a *staunch and consistent advocate of true State sovereignty.* He has always opposed centralization as well as disintegration, whether by people or rulers.

On the reconstruction question Mr. CHASE has been Conservative, firmly and consistently opposing all the military measures of Congress, maintaining with President LINCOLN and the Democrats that the Southern States by their secession neither destroyed this autonomy as States, nor their existence as integral parts of the Union; *but that they were still States and States in the Union, and that they were entitled to representation in the Union, with the only qualification that they should find loyal men to represent them.*

Upon financial questions Judge CHASE's theory is not quite in accord with that of the Democracy of the West and Northwest, although perfectly so with that of the Eastern and Middle States. He does not advocate the payment of the five-twenty bonds in either gold or greenbacks now. His theory is strict economy in the administration of national affairs, sweeping curtailments in the public expenditures, and a continuous reduction of the public debt, thus increasing the value of our paper currency; all with a view to a speedy resumption of specie payment, which can be accomplished only by making a paper dollar equal in value to a gold dollar, then it will matter little whether these bonds shall be paid in gold or greenbacks.

Thus, from a hasty review of Judge CHASE's political principles, it will be seen that *the apparent anomaly of his becoming the Conservative leader would be to a great extent only apparent.* Mr. CHASE's ability as either an executive, legislative, or judicial officer he has given unquestionable proof of in each of these capacities, and is acknowledged by all parties. Ohio has no abler Governor, nor the United States Senate a greater statesman, nor the Supreme Court a more learned, dignified and impartial Chief Justice than SALMON P. CHASE. His calm, dignified demeanor and impartial, law-abiding conduct amid the fanaticism, disorder and revolution that have of late ruled in Washington, cause him to stand out great and noble above all his cotemporaries, and cause him to be regarded by thoughtful persons as the last hope of a safe anchorage for our storm-tossed, betrayed and almost wrecked ship of State.

The South and the Negro Vote.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The States south of Mason and Dixon's line are neither more *out*, nor more *in* the so-called Union than they were on the day before, or the day after the surrender of Gen. LEE. We are denied admission; *and the denial will be accepted.* The only two States who have yet voted on the question of Radical reconstruction have promptly and decisively declined to accept it upon those terms. The end is no nearer—the Union is still dissolved. The Government at Washington, actuated by passion and prejudice, and reckless lust of power, holds the States still at arm's length from each other, and still feeds the feeling of mutual distrust, and adds bitterness to bitterness.

It is just as well, men of the North, that you should understand now, as at any other time, *the people of the Southern States do not intend to be ruled by negroes.* It is the purpose of the United States Government to negroize the Southern States, they may as well know now as any other time, that it *has to be done with the bayonet and has to be preserved with the bayonet in all time to come.* This Southern people do not intend to be mongrelized. They prefer the sword—this they can always compel.

The policy of the Radical destructives renders perpetual a standing army in the ten Southern States. The nineteenth century, with all its bloody follies, will have sunk into the grave of the past, and Radical reconstruction will not yet have been accomplished. What crimes, what upheavals of society and Governments, what destruction of national and individual property, it will effect it is impossible now distinctly to foresee. But that this policy, if pursued, will in one shape or another evolve these calamities there is little room for doubt.

Earnestly solicitous as the Southern people are in good faith to abide the result of unfavorable war, and to meet fairly the issue of defeat, in yielding an honest acquiescence to the premises upon which the war was declared to be fought by the United States Government—"the preservation of the Union,"—this people will not debase themselves under negro rule; they will not assume the level of the negro.

The Origin of the Wilmot Proviso—A Curious Story.

A correspondent of the *Sun*, who styles himself "Burleigh," referring to a report which has appeared in some of the newspapers that Judge BRINKERHOFF drew up the Wilmot Proviso, and had it presented by the late Judge WILMOT in Congress, gives the following account of the matter:

"The history of that proviso is this: In 1847 a political club met at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway to partake of a weekly dinner. The club was composed of Barnburners—Democrats opposed to the extension of Slavery.

At the dinner referred to, Mr. HOWE, a Western member of Congress, was present. His purpose in visiting New-York was to take counsel with the friends of freedom how to head off the Pro-slavery Democrats. Among the members of the Club present were John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, John A. Kennedy, Isaac V. Fowler, Andrew H. Green, and other well-known Freesoil Democrats.

During the consultation, JOHN VAN BUREN said that the protest against the extension of Slavery introduced into Congress, was not worded right. He suggested that the exact words of JEFFERSON, in the famous ordinance of '83 and '87, should be used. This was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE stated that it would be difficult to introduce the proviso, as the Speaker would not give the floor to any one friendly to freedom. Mr. TILDEN, as the chief organizer of the movement about to be made, proposed that a stratagem should be played. It was agreed that each man composing the little body of sixteen or eighteen freesoilers in Congress should have a copy of the proviso in his pocket. Each should spring to the floor at the first chance, and shout, 'Mr. Speaker.' It was thought that one of them would be recognized. Mr. TILDEN, with other members of the club, went to Washington, to aid in carrying out the plan. At a time agreed upon the Spartan band, each with the proviso in his hand, sprang to the floor, and in concert shouted, "Mr. Speaker!" The Speaker was bewildered. He could not ignore the whole crowd. He selected Judge WILMOT as the most moderate of the party, and so the Wilmot Proviso passed into history.

It is quite probable that a draft of the proviso in the hand of Judge BRINKERHOFF is preserved among his papers; but the original draft, if it exist at all, will be found among the papers of JOHN VAN BUREN."

The Missouri Radical Convention for the nomination of State officers is to be held on Thursday, Aug. 13.

GEORGIA.

The Political Canvass—The Division and Strength of Parties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 23, 1868.

The canvass in this State is now progressing actively, but with less excitement than was anticipated. Both parties express entire confidence of success, and both profess to believe that their respective candidates embody all the qualities which are requisite for the most admirable discharge of the duties of the offices to which they severally aspire. The Radicals are perfectly organized. Their machinery is in thorough working order in every part of the State, and the discipline of their rank and file would do credit to the skill of a Prussian drill-master of the school of the first FREDERICK.

The opposition, although it numbers in its ranks the intelligence, social position and what used to be the wealth and influence of the State, is not so well organized, nor is it united either as to men or a policy. A considerable majority of the white voters, and, of course, all the disfranchised whites, except Mr. JOSEPH E. BROWN and a select few who share his aspirations and expect to share his fortunes, are opposed to the Radical nominees for State offices—that is to say, if the abstract question was put to them whether they would prefer BULLOCK or REESE for Governor, they would choose REESE. But the circumstances which surround the people influence them variously. Some are of the opinion that it is the wisest, safest and most honorable course to take no part whatever in the ensuing election, to carefully abstain from any act which can even indirectly recognize the Reconstruction acts of Congress as legal or valid, and to trust altogether to the anti-Radicals of the North to annul the whole scheme from its alpha to its omega, and restore to the people of the South the rights and liberties which they will thus have never voluntarily surrendered. Others advocate determined opposition to the Reconstruction scheme and to the "infamous Atlanta Constitution;" but they recommend everybody who can do so to vote against the Constitution and against the Radical candidates for office. Others, although sincerely averse to the proposed Constitution, believe that the worst of its anticipated evils cannot work as much injury to Georgia as the election of a Radical State Government; and, in order to "save the State from the carpet-baggers," desire to concentrate all their energy and all their conservative strength in support of "good men," leaving the Constitution an open question, everybody being free to vote for or against as he pleases, but everybody being required to vote against Bullock and Company as a *sine qua non* to the followship of decent white men. There are still others who have quite made up their minds to sustain the new Constitution, and work for its ratification, because it gives relief, but they wish to vote against the Radical nominee, and say they will do so if the Conservative candidate is a true relief man. One set of Conservatives desire candidates who "would not touch the Radical concern with a forty foot pole." Another set want candidates who, if it becomes necessary, will touch the "concern" and hold it; that is, if the Constitution is ratified, will execute it fairly and honestly. A third don't care a cent for the Constitution if white men are elected to office: and a fourth would be glad to support a Georgian against Mr. BULLOCK, if he be perfectly sound on the relief question. The first by its ultraism prevents any unity of action with the other three. The second halts between two opinions and is distrusted by the advocates of both. The preference of the third for men rather than measures alienates those who are wedded to platforms, resolutions, and a "distinct policy;" and the fourth, having no care for men, measures, opinions, platforms or policy, provided relief may live, move and have being, constitutes a force on whose fidelity and conservatism it would be very unwise to rely, for, if it becomes satisfied that the success of the Radicals is essential to the perpetuation of relief, it will vote for BULLOCK to a certainty.

Were all those who call themselves Conservatives, and who at heart really are so, united and earnest in action, they undoubtedly have the numerical strength and the moral influence to win the battle. But they are neither united nor earnest, (I mean practically so,) and unless a very great change takes place, and that quickly, the Radicals will not only win, but have an easy victory. Judge REESE, the nominee of the Macon Committee, believes that he is ineligible to office, and, therefore, has not yet accepted the nomination. Judge DAVID IRWIN is now considered the most available man, being a Conservative Unionist, of unimpeachable integrity, and it is probable that he will be the "standard-bearer," *faute de mieux*, of the Conservative Party. He is undoubtedly an honest gentleman, a Union man of such perfect loyalty that he can take the iron-clad test oath, and a lawyer of some fame. But he is understood to be opposed to the Relief and Homestead laws, and consequently nobody who desires the enforcement of these measures will vote for him. The fact is that the relief men of the white electors hold the balance of power, and whichever party they support will assuredly win. It is useless to tell them that the relief laws are unconstitutional and void; that they are a cunningly-devised cheat to catch votes, and that if the debtors allow themselves to be deluded, their condition will be worse than it is at present. They will not believe this; they have no fear that Congress will strike out the relief and homestead ordinances, and they are satisfied that if a pro-relief Judiciary is appointed in the State, in consequence of the election of a pro-relief Governor and Legislature, they have nothing to fear in the future. Whatever may be thought of the legality, equity or morality of relief, the fact is as I have stated it, and the relief men will decide the coming election. Were Judge IRWIN as much committed to their favorite measure as is Mr. BULLOCK, they would almost to a man vote for IRWIN, because they hate Radicalism as intensely as the bitterest anti-reconstructionist, but like the man from Meriwether County, to whom I referred in a former letter, who would "take—fire and relief, and Meriwether County would take the whole of it," (meaning the fire,) they will take BULLOCK if there be any doubt of IRWIN's soundness, or of his willingness to carry out relief in its spirit and letter.

I have frequently heard since I came here that the number of decent white men in favor of relief is very small, and that even of the few who desire it there are none who will support the negro supremacy Constitution. I can only remark that if this be so, either the number of decent white men is far smaller than I supposed, or my capacity to comprehend language has been seriously impaired. Individually, I have not a doubt that the relief sections in the new Constitution are unconstitutional, and will be so declared by the Courts whenever the question is presented. Thousands of others think as I do, but our opinions do not alter the broad fact that a very large number of white men in Georgia think differently, and will only vote for men who they know will agree with them, and give official expression to their views.

There are not many, but there are some white men in Georgia—born and reared in Georgia—who are Radicals from choice, because the success of radicalism is their only stepping stone to place, position and emolument. These men are, generally speaking, obscure, though some of them are unenviably notorious—whose highest ambition it has hitherto been to be chosen intendant of a village or warden of a town council. These men are Radicals from choice and predilection, as well as from a desire to be revenged on those who have so long kept them in obscurity. They are the most active emissaries of the Radical Party, more ultra than the Radicals themselves. Then there are some white men who want a settlement at any price, and are willing to make any concessions in order to secure one and "have done with it," who fear that even a ratification of the Atlanta Constitution would not secure the object if the State failed to select a Radical government and Radical representatives who would be entirely acceptable to THAD. STEVENS and the Reconstruction Committee. These men may be pusillanimous, and may lack "backbone," but there are such, and when the time comes, unless the result can be very clearly foreseen, there are not a few who will vote for BULLOCK and "have done with it." With a Conservative candidate pretty sure of success, all this last-mentioned class would vote for him gladly because they detest the Radicals and their doctrines; but they do not wish to irritate any further the spirit of evil, and if they can do so by a vote, will certainly try to appease him and "have done with it."

The white majority of registered voters in Georgia is, if I remember rightly, (I have not the precise figures before me) somewhat less than 20,000. Take from this number the Radicals from choice, those who fear to provoke further Congressional wrath by failing to elect Radicals to office, and those who will vote for Radicals to secure relief, and it will be easily seen how closely balanced is the strength on both sides, and how necessary to Conservative success are perfect union and harmony. The Radicals have the negroes compact, docile, blissfully ignorant and therefore unquestioning either as to men or measures. They have the white men whose only chance to get office is to be out-and-out Radical, and they have the men who believe that conservatism will never help them to get rid of the payment of their debts. The rallying cry of the Conservatives is "Save the State from the carpet-baggers and plunder." But the question arises how is this salvation to be wrought? Is it by ultra opposition to reconstruction or by non-action? Is it by putting forward the exponent of the opinions of a clique or coterie?

Unless in a few days the Conservatives become more united than they now are, and more willing to yield their opinions and prejudices so as to produce harmony of action, the election of BULLOCK, and the radicals of every size, is as certain as that the sun will rise on April 20.

QUONDAM.

CIVIL LAW IN THE SOUTH.

Letter from Gen. Hancock to Gov. Pease, of Texas—Defence of General Order No. 40.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 9, 1868.

To His Excellency E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas:

SIR: Your communication of the 17th January last was received in due course of mail, (the 27th January,) but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper Press. To such a letter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever Government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be part of the Fifth Military District, and subject to military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district, and detail a force to protect the rights of person and property, suppress insurrection and violence, and punish offenders, either by military commission or through the action of local civil tribunals, as in his own judgment might seem best, will not be disputed. One need only read the act, to perceive it contains such provisions. But how all this is supposed to have made it my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a Government, without representation in Congress, or a military force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in the full exercise of all its proper powers. You do not reflect that this Government, created or permitted by Congress, has all the powers which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly, if you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force, and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an offender by military commission, or allow the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal local tribunals for any purpose in Texas, you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration "that the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent." They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States. But a large majority of the white population, who participated in the late rebellion, are embittered against the Government, and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you concede they do yield it obedience. You proceed: "None of this class have any affection for the Government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional, and hostile to their interests, and consider the Government now existing here under the authority of the United States as a usurpation on their rights. They look on the emancipation of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas, and hence it becomes my duty (so you suppose) to set aside the local civil tribunals, and enforce the penal code against citizens, by means of military commissions.

My dear Sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics; but I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate, civil or military, is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love, or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is inconsistent with the noblest aspirations of man, and the happiest condition of his race.

When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord CHATHAM, delivered in Parliament. It was during our revolutionary war, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken, his Lordship denounced the British Government—his Government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord CHATHAM. But whoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom, or that Government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the King's measures in any words, or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of Government in the days of the elder ADAMS, or JEFFERSON, or JACKSON, exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for one party to assert that law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive or insulting to them, is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion, that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware, long ago decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every State, without reference to the side they took during the rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is, neither you nor I can dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free Government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again free, popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests, truth is mighty, and must prevail; and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound, but salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause, that its advocates would silence opposition by force; and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment; or any assertion or feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in the breach of law, can furnish jurisdiction for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with the minority on these questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives, or the Senate at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complain that in parts of the State (Texas) it is difficult to enforce the criminal laws; that Sheriffs fail to arrest; that grand jurors will not always indict; that in some cases, the military, acting in aid of the civil authorities, have not been able to execute the process of the courts; that petit jurors have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you, and that other persons charged with offences have broke jail and fled from prosecution. I know not how these things are; but admitting your representations literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil tribunals and order a military commission, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union, North or South, where the like facts are not continually happening. Perfection is not to be predicated of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transactions; and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principles for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil Government regulated by laws could have no biding place beneath the circuit of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter that there is no local State Government in Texas, and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress, which I ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in my own way and in an arbitrary manner. If such be your meaning, I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, (an event which I hope no one now regrets,) the laws of Louisiana and Texas, existing prior to the rebellion, and not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored in their day for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilizations of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as can be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crime, nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of a rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of persons or property, here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal courts. Let us, for a moment, suppose the whole local civil code annulled, and that I am left, as commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights, and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession or partnership or descent or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress, I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, Sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the act of Congress. I say unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes of Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to Slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins, again to be regarded as a priceless treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of (my) General Orders No. 40, there has been a perceptible increase of crime, and manifestation of hostile feeling toward the Government and its supporters," and add that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

You will permit me to say that I deem it impossible the first of these statements can be true, and that I do very greatly doubt the correctness of the second. General Orders No. 40 was issued at New-Orleans Nov. 29, 1867, and your letter was dated Jan. 17, 1868. Allowing time for Order No. 40 to reach Texas and become generally known, some additional time must have elapsed before its effect would be manifested, and a yet further time must transpire before you would be able to collect the evidence of what you term "the condition of the country;" and yet, after all this, you would have to make the necessary investigations to ascertain if Order No. 40, or something else, was the cause. The time, therefore, remaining to enable you, before the 17th of January, 1868, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on so delicate and nice a question, must have been very short. How you proceeded—whether you investigated yourself or through third persons, and, if so, who they were, what their competency and fairness, on what evidence you rested your conclusion—or whether you ascertained any facts at all, are points upon which your letter so discreetly omits all mention, that I may well be excused for not relying implicitly upon it; nor is my difficulty diminished by the fact that in another part of your letter you state that ever since the close of the war a very large portion of the people have had no affection for the Government, but bitterness of feeling only. Had the duty of publishing and circulating through the country, long before it reached me, your statement that the action of the District Commander was increasing crime and hostile feeling against the Government been less painful to your sensibilities, it might possibly have occurred to you to furnish something on the subject in addition to your bare assertion.

But what was Order No. 40, and how could it have the effect you attribute to it? It sets forth that "the great principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be." "That the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the Press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of person and property, must be preserved." Will you question the truth of these declarations? Which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Whoever does so, avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of despotism. Was there any intimation in General Orders No. 40 that any crimes or breaches of law would be countenanced? You know that there was not. On the contrary, you know perfectly well that while "the consideration of crime and offences committed in the Fifth Military District was referred to the judgment of the regular civil tribunals," a pledge was given in Order No. 40, which all understood, that tribunals would be supported in their lawful jurisdiction, and that "forcible resistance to law would be instantly suppressed by arms." You will not affirm that this pledge has ever been forfeited. There has not been a moment since I have been in command of the Fifth District, when the whole military force in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am unwilling to believe they would refuse to call for aid if they needed it.

There are some considerations which, it seems to me, should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of those authorities; not elected by the people, but created by the military. Not long after you had thus come into office, all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas—five in number—were removed from office, and new appointments made; twelve of the seventeen district Judges were removed, and others appointed. County officers, more or less, in seventy-five out of one hundred and twenty-eight counties, were removed, and others appointed in their places. It is fair to conclude, that the executive and judicial civil functionaries in Texas are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test-oath, have been allowed to serve as jurors during your administration. Now, it is against this local government, created by military power prior to my coming here, and so composed of your personal and political friends, that you have preferred the most grievous complaints. It is of them that you have asserted they will not do their duty; they will not maintain justice; will not arrest offenders; will not punish crimes; and that out of 100 homicides committed in the last twelve months, not over ten arrests have been made; and by means of such gross disregard of duty you declare that neither property nor life is safe in Texas.

Certainly you could have said nothing more to the discredit of the officials who are now in office. If the facts be as you allege, a mystery is presented for which I can imagine no explanation. Why is it that your political friends, backed up and sustained by the whole military power of the United States in this district, should be unwilling to enforce the laws against that portion of the population lately in rebellion, and whom you represent as the offenders? In all the history of these troubles I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so, it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension. I am constrained to declare that I believe you are in very great error as to facts. On careful examination at the proper source, I find that at the date of your letter four cases only of homicides had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since Nov. 29, 1867, the date of Order No. 40; and these cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received. Moreover, the fact of the one hundred homicides may still be correct, as stated by you. The Freedmen's Bureau in Texas reported one hundred and sixty; how many of these were by Indians and Mexicans, and how the remainder were classified, is not known; nor is it known whether these data are accurate.

The report of the commanding officer of the district of Texas shows that since I assumed command no applications have been made to him by you for the arrest of criminals in the State of Texas.

To this date eighteen cases of homicides have been reported to me as having occurred since Nov. 29, 1867, although special instructions had been given to report such cases as they occur. Of these, five were committed by Indians, one by a Mexican, one by an insane man, three by colored men, two women by their husbands, and of the remainder, some by parties unknown—all of which could be scarcely attributable to Order No. 40. If the reports received since the issuing of Order No. 40 are correct they exhibit no increase of homicides in my time, if you are correct that 100 had occurred in the past twelve months.

That there has not been a perfect administration of justice in Texas I am not prepared to deny.

That there has been no such wanton disregard of duty on the part of officials as you allege, I am well satisfied. A very little while ago you regarded the present officials in Texas the only ones who could be safely trusted with power. Now you pronounce them worthless, and would cast them aside.

I have found little else in your letter but indications of temper, lashed into excitement by causes which I deem mostly imaginary; a great confidence in the accuracy of your own opinions, and an intolerance of the opinions of others; a desire to punish the thoughts and feelings of those who differ with you, and an impatience which magnifies the shortcomings of officials who are perhaps as earnest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties as yourself; and a most unsound conclusion, that while any persons are to be found wanting in affection or respect for Government, or yielding it obedience from motives which you do not approve, war and not peace is the status, and all such persons are the proper subjects for military penal jurisdiction.

If I have written anything to disabuse your mind of so grave an error, I shall be gratified.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General Commanding.

LIFE AND DEATH RECORDS.

Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics—Interesting Facts and Figures Concerning the Population and the Public Health—Marriages, Births and Deaths in the Metropolitan District.

The second annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health has been recently completed by the publication of the report of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, which comprises 250 pages of printed matter, and exhibits in its carefully drafted statements the work of this important Bureau for the space of fifteen months, viz., from Oct. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1867. The records are carried up to this point in order to close with the calendar year, and to enable the Registrar hereafter to present his annual reports complete with the final month of each successive calendar year. The subject matter of this document embraces: 1. A general summary of deaths, births, marriages and population. 2. Summary statements of the vital statistics of each successive quarter, or season of three months, with explanations and remarks. 3. The consolidated abstracts of marriages, of births and still-births; of deaths, meteorological observations, zymotic diseases and other preventable causes of death: vital statistics of hospitals and public institutions. 4. Review;—Conclusions. It is accompanied by a number of elaborate diagrams and an improved map of the City of New-York—the last showing the localities of cholera and fatal diarrhœal diseases from May, 1866, to December, 1867, both inclusive.

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK.

the ratios and comparisons presented in the report are based upon the State census of 1865, which is pronounced grossly erroneous. The actual population of the Metropolis is very nearly one million, while the figures of the census referred to declares it less than three-quarters of a million. As an instance of this inaccuracy, it is stated that by a census that was taken in the month of May, 1867, for special purposes in the Seventeenth Ward of New-York, under the superintendence of Capt. BOWEN G. LORD, of the Metropolitan Police, and exclusively by police officers, it was ascertained that there were 95,091 persons residing in that ward. The State census, in 1865, returned only 79,568 as the total population of that ward, and it found only 12,122 children under five years of age. This official return differed from Capt. LORD's, by being 15,528 less in the total population return, and 1,890 less children under five. The increase in population since the year 1790 is apparent in the following census returns during that period: 1790, 33,131; 1800, 60,489; 1810, 96,373; 1814, 95,519; 1820, 123,706; 1825, 166,086; 1830, 197,112; 1835, 268,089; 1840, 312,710; 1845, 371,223; 1850, 515,547; 1855, 629,510; 1860, 805,358; 1865, 726,386.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

During the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1867, there were in New-York, according to the register, 7,513 marriages, or 15,026 persons, being a little more than two per cent. of the population, and in Brooklyn 1,349 marriages, or 2,698 persons, being less than one per cent. of the population. Of those wedded there were:

	New-York.	Brooklyn.
Native males	1,974	652
Native females	2,341	719
Foreign males	5,346	657
Foreign females	4,978	589
Nativity not stated (males)	193	40
Colored	282	
Nativity not stated (females)	194	41
Husbands non-resident in city	1,318	no record
Brides non-resident in city	820	no record
First marriage of male	5,698	1,154
First marriage of female	5,717	1,202

Of those married in New-York 1,332—70 males and 1,262 females—were under 20 years of age; 5,299 from 20 to 25, and 4,183 from 25 to 30 years. 188 males and 39 females, over 50 years of age, were brave enough to enter upon marriage contracts. Four of this number were from 70 to 75 old, and one of them, a colored man, who had been twice married already, was aged 81 years. Within the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1867, there were 1,693 marriages in New-York, and of the 3,386 individuals thus mated 52 were blacks. Those of foreign birth numbered 2,240, and of native 1,066, leaving those of uncertain nationalities 80. According to the abstract 2,197 were from 20 to 30 years of age; 276 under 20 years of age, and 53 over 50 years of age. In Brooklyn, during the same quarter, there were 381 marriages, including in the 762 individuals thus made happy or otherwise, 6 blacks. As was the case in this City, the preponderance of marriages in our sister city was among persons from twenty to thirty years of age. Nearly twelve per cent. of the whole number were yet in their teens. Two males were upward of fifty-five, and two were nearly seventy years old. The oldest female who drew a prize was approaching fifty-five years of age. The report affirms that the marriage registration is deficient, for "it appears that in Brooklyn the *registered* rate is less than one-half that in New-York, whereas there is abundant testimony that the *actual* marriage rate is higher in the former than in the latter city." This complaint, among others, is made (especially with reference to Brooklyn) that there are clergymen who regard marriage as being purely a *sacrament* of the Church, and, consequently, that the public recording of marriages, solemnized by them, in the civil registers would amount to a profanity of that sacrament. There is a forcible presentation by the Registrar of the urgent necessity for additional legal formalities and safeguards as regards both the authorization and the public record of marriages.

The record of births for the period of fifteen months, ending December 31, 1867, is thought to be less than one-half the number which, in accordance with the laws of normal increase, must have occurred within that time. The register shows the totals to have been—in New-York, 15,412; in Brooklyn, 6,095. Of the children born in this city, 190 were colored, and in Brooklyn 106. In the former city 7,874 were males, and 7,530 females; and in the latter 3,179 were males, and 2,915 females. Of native parents, only 2,788 infants were born in New-York, and 2,379 in Brooklyn. It is recommended that henceforth in the months of May and November, there shall be a proper official canvassing of every ward and town in the Metropolitan District to ascertain and place on record any births that may not have been registered voluntarily.

MORTALITY RECORD.

The total number of deaths in this City during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, was 23,443, and in Brooklyn during the same time, 8,589. In the following three months of the same year 5,325 persons died in New-York, and 2,111 in Brooklyn, making the total for the fifteen months—in the former City 28,768, and in the latter, 10,700. These figures, compared with those of the previous fifteen months, exhibit a decrease in the mortality in this City of 3,656, and in Brooklyn proportionately about the same, showing the happy results of the administration of the Board of Health in the saving of human life. This saving is most conspicuously noticeable in that most publicly and socially important of the years of manhood and womanhood—the decade between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years of age—when all the great activities and obligations of life are entered upon with ardor and hopefulness, and when every element of security to individual lives has the very highest commercial and public value. Of those who died in New-York there were: Native-born, 19,084; foreigners, 9,684; males, 15,237; females, 13,537; under one year of age, 8,973, (nearly one-third of the total number;) under five years of age, 14,800, (or more than one-half the total;) by violence, 1,045, including (to Sept. 30, 1867, only) suicides 104; homicides 32, executed 3, drowned, (not known to be suicides,) 187; cholera, 92; cholera morbus, 220; cholera infantum, 1,596. Of the Brooklyn deaths there were: Of natives, 7,773; foreigners, 2,822; males, 5,457; females, 5,138; under one year, 3,542; under five years, 6,115; by violence, 397, including (to Sept. 30, 1867, only) homicides 6, executed 2, suicides 28, drowned, (not known to be suicides,) 60; cholera, 19; cholera infantum, 860; cholera morbus, 19. Only 24 members of the entire Metropolitan Police force died during the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, a marvelous decrease, proportionately, since the enforcement of strict sanitary rules in the station-houses. There were four deaths of persons 100 years of age or over—all of old age, viz.: REBECCA WARD, 100 years, native of Scotland; MARGARET HARTY, 100 years, native of Ireland; EMILIE C. LORENZ, 103 years, native of Germany; JUDY GREEN, 100 years, native of New-York.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The several local circumstances which affect the public health are enumerated as follows:

First and most importantly, the local drainage and sewerage; thorough cleanliness by means of good sewers and drains, and especially the effectual and deep draining of the soil being essential means of sanitary security, this is a leading circumstance affecting the salubrity of any locality; second, and the most widely experienced of any class of unsanitary circumstances, is the defective house accommodation, and defective sanitary provisions in tenant-houses and other dwellings. More than half of the entire population feels the deadly pressure of this class of wants. Third, and rapidly gaining in importance, is the unsanitary effect of mere concentration and density of population. These chief evils are largely associated with other and corresponding disadvantages to health in some, if not nearly all the localities where one or more of them chance to exist; and these disadvantages relate to, (1) unsound and unhealthful food articles; (2) gross ignorance; (3) great accumulation of the thriftless and uncleanly classes of inhabitants; and (4) the presence of unhealthfully conducted business. Recently, by the aid of microscopy and chemistry, it has been shown that some of the worst zymotic, or foul air maladies, are accompanied and, perhaps, caused by minute living organisms that by myriads spring into existence from cryptogamic germs, and infest particular parts of the human body. Thus, the *cylendrotanium*, the minutest and most rapidly propagated of fungus cryptogams, is the vegetative attendant upon cholera, and the marvellous little plant called the *Achorion Schœnleini* is proved to be the propagator of the Favus disease of children, while the minute vegetative cell called *Bacteria* infest the blood and tissues of the sick with typhoid fever and some other diseases. By the nice and painstaking study which has been bestowed upon the microscopical parasites, no other practical result than this, in few words, has been reached, viz.: that filth and foul air furnish the soil which matures and propagates them. Air, water and sunlight have always been the chief aids to healthy animal life, and hygiene applies them, in the prevention of zymotic and other diseases, by the terms "ventilation," "cleansing," drainage and flushing, "drying" and "light." The zymotic parasites and all other diseases which are propagated and nurtured in filth and foul air, are prevented by these sanitary agencies. In neglected and crowded quarters of New-York and Brooklyn, and, mostly, in the stifled and filthy tenant-houses, where the laboring poor are styed together in festering masses, the zymotic diseases do their most destructive work. The hotbeds of infection and contagions are maintained nowhere else among us. The reeking foulness of the air in these places is the chief cause of the fatal diarrheal diseases, the fatal congestive and convulsive disorders, and the excessive mortality of infants in the two cities.

In alluding to the essential usefulness of thorough disinfection, the Registrar quotes Dr. SIMON, the celebrated English physician, who says, (with especial reference to cholera,) that, "practically, the business of resisting cholera on any large scale resolves itself into aims of prevention; and in contrast with the powerlessness of curative medicine, the preventive power which we possess is among the happiest possessions of science." And again: "That which for public use in this country I believe to be without a shadow of doubt, now as for long past years, the all-important principle of cholera prevention, is the principle that for us cholera derives all epidemic destructiveness from filth, and especially from excremental uncleanness."

THE CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

The facts with reference to the prevalence of the cholera among the soldiers within the island fortifications near the City, during the past Summer and Autumn, are placed officially before the public for the first time in this report. The posts at which cholera occurred were Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, and Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island, where 1,200 men were stationed at the time. At the former there were 35 cases, and 18 deaths. The first case occurred Aug. 21, and the last Sept. 10. During the six months—from July to December, both inclusive—there were 723 cases of diarrhœal diseases, other than cholera, resulting in only 8 deaths. At Fort Wood there were 10 cases of cholera, 4 of which proved fatal. The first case occurred on the 25th of August, and the last on the 24th of September. During the six months ending Dec. 31, 1867, there were at this post 291 cases of diarrhœal diseases other than cholera, resulting in 3 deaths. These facts lead to the inference that "the soldier-population of these forts was not in a good condition to resist an epidemic." The first victim to the cholera was LOUIS VASSAR, who arrived at Governor's Island on the previous evening (Aug. 20) with a detachment of recruits direct from St. Louis, Mo. One man had died *en route*, after a short illness, with cholera symptoms, and it appeared that the man VASSAR, with another recruit, were his personal attendants during his illness. The other recruit went to Bedloe's Island, where he died of cholera a few days afterward, and, doubtless, introduced the disease at that post.

The local circumstances which favored the propagation of cholera on Governor's Island, are pronounced essentially the same as those which existed at Hart's Island the previous year, viz., 1. The use of earth-pits or surface latrines; 2. A porous, diluvial soil, underlaid at the depth of a few feet by an imperviously rocky basin or bed; and 3. The personal condition, habits of military recruits and prisoners. "These epidemics," says Dr. HARRIS, "certainly teach us that the *contagium* of cholera, when planted on favorable soil, will produce an epidemic growth of it." The prompt arrest and sanitary condition of the outbreak on these islands last Summer very forcibly illustrated the effectiveness of the "stamping out" method of arresting this relentless foe, and proves overwhelmingly the truth and value of the doctrines and the methods which the Metropolitan Board of Health has enforced against cholera. The most indispensable sanitary measures consisted in, first, the flooding with copperas and crude carbolic acid all the latrines, and cholera-defiled things and places; second, the immediate sealing up and permanent disinfection of the latrines, and the construction of privy-closets beyond the sea wall and over the tidal floods of the bay; third, the official watch and medical care which, after the first group of cases, discovered and promptly treated every man who was attacked with any bowel-disorder, however slight.

The report affirms in its concluding paragraph that "it has been a leading purpose of the Metropolitan Board of Health to make the records and the chief circumstances of fatal disease directly tributary to the one great object of sanitary government, viz., the prevention of needless sickness and mortality; and, if their preventable causes are diligently and skilfully investigated and promptly met by the proper applications of sanitary science, the time will come when the safeguards of hygiene and the blessings of healthy life can be enjoyed by every class of the people. Until that time comes, there must be unremitting search into the causes and local circumstances which are found associated with every gain and every loss to human life in the metropolis."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

HOTEL SWINDLER.

Officer HEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested STEPHEN CHAMBERLAIN, a respectably dressed man, and arraigned him before the Court, yesterday, on a charge of violating the Hotel act. It is charged that the prisoner called at the National Hotel, No. 5 Cortlandt-street, on the 4th inst., and presented a letter to Mr. ARTHUR T. HALLIDAY, the proprietor, which purported to have been written by WM. H. ADAMS, of Boston, in which Mr. HALLIDAY was requested to furnish CHAMBERLAIN with rooms and board for a week, and ADAMS would pay the bill when he came to the City. ADAMS did not appear as expected, when Mr. HALLIDAY became suspicious, so wrote to Mr. ADAMS and ascertained that the letter delivered by CHAMBERLAIN was a forgery. HALLIDAY called on the accused with a bill for $73 50 and demanded payment, and failing to obtain this caused his arrest. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

SIDEWALK THIEVES.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening THOMAS COLLINS and JOHN KELLY, both young men, were detected by JOHN MURPHY, of No. 281 Mott-street, in the act of breaking open a show-case standing in front of JESSE TOOTHAKER's store, corner of Houston-street and the Bowery, with intent to steal the contents, valued at $150. He seized the thieves and endeavored to detain them, but was knocked down. Mr. TOOTHAKER came to his assistance and arrested COLLINS. MURPHY, on regaining his feet, pursued KELLY, and ultimately secured him. Both men were handed over to Officer CONKLIN, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, and he brought them to Court yesterday morning, when the magistrate granted a full committment.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

NEGRO GAMBLERS.

At an early hour yesterday morning Sergeant O'BRIEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and three other officers made a descent on the gambling saloon at No. 150 West Thirtieth-street, where they arrested WM. DE WITT, the proprietor, ALEX. SMITH, dealer, and about thirty other negroes, who were engaged in playing "faro." After securing their prisoners in the cells of the Station-house, the Police seized a complete set of gambling implements. Yesterday forenoon the prisoners were all arraigned before the sitting magistrate, who held DE WITT and SMITH for trial, and discharged all the others for want of evidence.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

SAMUEL BENTEN was employed recently by KINNEY & DECKER, of No. 508 Greene-street, to sell groceries, spices, etc., for them on commission. He entered on the work with alacrity, and with such success that he sold over $300 worth of the goods in a short time. His employers were far from being satisfied, however, for they allege that BENTEN omitted the most important portion of the business, namely, to make proper return of the moneys received by him for the goods intrusted to his custody. In order that the matter might be decided, they caused the arrest of their commission agent on a charge of embezzlement, and on his being arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, made a specific charge against BENTEN, accusing him of having sold a bill of goods for $11 80 to ANTHONY SPELMAN, of No. 220 First-avenue, and made over thirty other sales of goods, failing to make any return of the amounts received. BENTEN claimed that he had paid the complainants every dollar, but as he could not show any receipts from them or bring oral testimony to prove his assertions, he was remanded for trial.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A WHISKY BURGLARY.—Notwithstanding the decision of Justice LOTT, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer a few days since, that whisky is poison, there appears to be a more than usual demand for the article. Sometime yesterday morning some person or persons who had failed to lay in their Sunday supply of liquor before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, broke into a shed in the rear of No. 105 Gold-street, and carried off five barrels of whisky which had been stored there, the value of which was $386 40. Officer CLANCEY, of the Forty-second Precinct, subsequently recovered one of the stolen barrels. The Police return for that precinct does not make it clear whether he recovered the whisky; reference is made to the barrel only.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—The Common Council Committee on the Bridge question have, it is understood, prepared a favorable report with regard to the $3,000,000 advance for the construction of the East River Bridge, which will be presented at the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen this afternoon. The conditions set forth in the report are such as have already been published, and are of a nature to suit the views of the stockholders, apart from the City.

Court Calendar To-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
146—Gardner vs. Thomson et al.	182—Cranston vs. Mason.
187—Cameron vs. Buckmaster.	295—Couron vs. Coleman, Executor, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
87—Osgood et al. vs. Mills, &c.	149—Price vs. Price.
88—Same vs. Same.	154—Osgood et al. vs. Wells, &c.
91—Freeborn vs. Howlett.	155—Same vs. Same.
94—Central National Bank vs. Suit.	167—In re. Guillaume vs. Receiver of Columbia Ins. Co.
97—Bramin et al. vs. Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Co.	173—People, &c., Wood vs. Birdsall.
99—Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.	185—Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers.
101—Kinmer vs. Kinmer.	197—Nassau Bank vs. Broadway Bank.
103—Smith vs. Smith.	198—Gregory et al. vs. Gregory, &c.
125—Gimbrade vs. Gimbrade.	209—Wilkes vs. Tallman et al.
126—Davis vs. Monks.	243—Sherwood et al. vs. Weldon.
133—Durand vs. American Glass Co.	
142—Michon vs. Groux et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
— Green vs. Me. S. S. Co.	649—Damino vs. Post.
— Johnson vs. Sylvester.	650—Brown vs. Smith.
— Daly vs. Bleecker-st. &c., Railroad Co.	651—Fach vs. Peekskill.
448—Reynolds vs. Giles.	652—Kupler vs. Albeck.
511—Tucker vs. Sanger.	654—Hattemore vs. Helburn.
586—Kerrigan vs. Nicholson.	655—Gymson vs. Mes. Gaslight Co.
603—Presder vs. Belcher.	656—Dunn vs. Teague.
605—Warburton vs. Clark.	658—Brien vs. Bailey.
608—Fitch vs. Rosenstein.	659—Goss vs. Oduck.
639—Johnson vs. Miller.	661—Hurlbert vs. Del. L. & W. Railroad.
641—Caldwell vs. Gottsberger.	663—Schmettler vs. Schumkier.
642—Same vs. Same.	666—Gottschalk vs. Blayer.
643—Same vs. Same.	674—Fisher vs. Alexander.
644—Bieber vs. Lyons.	675—Trant vs. Phillipson.
646—Clark vs. Smith, Jr.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Blatchford, J.

Admiralty Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
160—Wm. N. Neil et al. vs. The Steamship Wm. Taber, &c.	2—Matthias Ohickener et al. vs. Don Pedro Ervasquiz.
157—Ferdinand L. Hansen et al. vs. The British ship Louisana.	3—The Steamboat Joseph Johnson, &c., vs. David Currie.
1—Wm. Poole, Jr., vs. Henry J. Overman.	4—John A. Parks vs. The schr. Henrico, &c.
	5—Francis S. Rhan vs. 163 tons of Coal.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 28, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, R.	119¼	300	Canton Co.	46¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅞	300	do....b30	47
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106¾	100	Union Nav.	25¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109¾	100	do....b10	26
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108¾	100	do....b30	26
5,000	do.	108⅜	300	Adams Ex.	75
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '64	107¾	100	do....b15	75¾
5,000	do.	107⅞	25	do.	75¾
6,000	do.	108	100	do.	75¾
10,000	do.	108	2	Am. Ex.	68
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65....New	106⅜	200	Mer. U. Ex.	34¾
20,000	do.	106¾	500	do.	35
20,000	do.	106⅝	5	do.	34⅝
5,000	do.	107	100	do....b5	35
32,000	do.	107	1600	N. Y. Cen.	120⅞
46,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New Issue	107⅛	2300	do.	121
4,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅝	100	do....b30	121⅛
35,000	do.	100⅝	100	do....b30	122
173,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106	100	do....b30	122⅛
10,000	do.	106⅛	800	do....b10	121⅛
20,000	do.	105⅞	600	do....b30	122⅛
66,000	do....3d Ser	106	100	do.	121⅞
10,000	do.	106	400	do....b10	121⅛
20,000	do.	106	2600	Erie R.	70⅞
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s Bounty Loan....C	1.8¾	100	do....s30	70⅝
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s....x-c	66¾	100	do....b10	71
15,000	Tenn. 6s. new	64⅛	100	do....b30	71½
4,000	Missouri 6s	87	400	do....s3	70⅝
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	88	50	Mich. Cen.	114
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	89
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87	100	do.	89
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st m.	91	200	Reading R.	91⅞
3,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st.	82¼	100	do....b30	92⅛
1,000	Vir. 6s, new	49	200	do.	91⅞
3,000	do....b3	50	1000	do....c	91⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	59	600	Clev. & Pitts R.	92
15,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	59⅛	100	do.	91⅞
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95½	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74⅛
9	Bank of N. Y.	135	50	do.	74⅞
27	Bank of Commerce	118	100	do....c	74⅛
50	Cent. National	105	100	do....b10	75
100	Mech. Bank	119	100	do....b15	75
100	West. U. Tel	34¾	100	do.	74⅞
100	do....b3	34⅝	600	Clev. & Tol	104
200	do.	34⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.	92⅛
300	Pacific Mail	104	27	M. & St. P.	56
300	do....b30	105	100	do.	56⅝
150	do.	104⅞	200	do.	56⅝
200	Atlantic Mail	86½	500	do.	56⅞
100	do.	86⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	71⅞
200	do.	86	200	do.	72
100	Quick. Min. Co.	21	400	do.	72
			100	Tol., W. & W.	49⅞
			19	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅝
			300	do.	102⅝
			200	O. & Miss. R.	29⅞
			500	H. & St. J. Pf	85
			100	Clev. P. & Ash	99⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109¾	250	Pacific Mail	104⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	108¾	14	do.	104⅛
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, R. '65 new	107	100	do....s30	104⅝
40,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅛	100	Adams Ex.	75⅝
27,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40. C.	100⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex.	35
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 3d series	105⅞	1300	N. Y. Cen.	121⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new	64⅝	400	do....b30	122⅞
14,000	Missouri 6s	87	500	do....b30	123
100	Canton Co.	46⅝	400	do.	122
200	do.	46⅝	100	Erie R.	71⅛
100	West U. Tel.	34⅞	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅛
100	do.	34⅝	100	do.	91⅝
200	do.	35	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
300	Quicksilver	21	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	92⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.	6	100	P., F. W. & C.	102⅝
			300	Ohio & Miss. R.	30
			100	do.	29⅞
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	85
			100	do....b60	86

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛	100	M. & St. P. Pf....c	71
100	Canton Co.	46	50	do.	70⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	86⅛	100	do.	71⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	100	do.	71⅛
300	N. Y. Cen....c	120⅞	100	P., F. W. & Ch. b10	102⅝
1100	do.	120⅝	200	do.	102⅞
800	do.	120⅞	100	do....c	102⅞
100	do....b10	121⅛	100	do.	102⅞
100	do....b3	120⅞	300	do.	103
800	Erie R.	70⅞	100	Ohio & M. R....c	29⅞
300	do....c	70⅝	500	do.	30
3200	do.	70⅛	300	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛
1100	do....c	70⅝	100	do.	88⅞
600	do.	70⅝	600	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
500	do....b3	70⅞	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	92⅛
100	Pacific Mail	103⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	91⅛
100	do.	103⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅞
1800	Reading R.	91⅞	1100	do.	74⅞
1000	do.	91⅞	200	do....c	74⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	49	300	do....b3	74⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	56⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

10	Mer. U. Ex.	34⅛	300	N. Y. Cen....c	122
400	do.	35	200	do.	122⅛
100	Adams Ex.	75⅛	100	do....b4	122⅛
300	Pacific Mail	104⅛	600	do.	122
100	do....c	104⅛	200	do....b3	122⅛
500	do.	104⅛	400	Reading R.	91⅞
50	do.	104⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72⅛
100	do....b5	104⅞	100	Mil. & St. P.	56⅞
100	do....c	104⅛	100	do.	57
200	do.	104⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
200	do....b3	104⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅛
300	W. U. Tel.	35	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	92⅛
1200	Erie R.	71⅛	200	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	74⅛
400	do....c	71⅞	100	do....b3	73

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	West. U. Tel....b3	35	100	M. & St. P. R.	57
1200	N. Y. Cen. R.	122	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72⅛
400	Erie R.	71⅛	100	do.	72⅛
200	do....b10	72	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅝
1000	do....b10	72⅛	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30
2800	do.	71⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	91⅞
200	Pac. Mail	105	600	do.	92
200	Hudson R.	138	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
200	Quicksilver	22	400	do....b30	75⅛
200	Reading R.	91⅛			

MONDAY, March 30—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$4,038,653
Decrease in Specie	620,941
Increase in other Legal Tenders	138,008
Decrease in Deposits	4,666,896
Decrease in Circulation	21,763

	March 30, 1867.	March 28, 1868.	March 21, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$74,457,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,520,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	255,282,364	257,378,247	261,416,900
Gold and Gold Notes	8,522,609	17,323,367	17,944,308
Other L. Tend'r	62,459,511	52,123,078	52,261,086
Deposits	188,480,250	186,525,128	191,191,526
Circulation	33,639,195	34,190,808	34,212,571
In Sub-Trea'y	100,634,126	101,813,627	99,831,334

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	March 21.	March 28.	March 30, 1867.
On deposits	$191,191,526	$186,525,128	$188,480,250
Circulation	34,212,571	34,190,8.8	33,6:9,195
Total	$225,404,097	$220,715,936	$222,119,445
25 ₱ cent. would be	$56,351,024	$55,178,984	$55,529,861
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	70,205,394	69,4:6,445	70,982,420
Excess	$13,954,370	$14,267,461	$15,452,559

The Banks, on the present return, show relatively a little stronger in lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation than last Monday. They seem, however, to gain no decided advantage by the curtailment of their Loans. As the flow of Currency to the country has nearly or quite ceased, and the turn at the very close of the week was this way, no object is apparent in continuing this liquidation. The Banks, while calling in their Loans upon which they are receiving 7 ₱ cent. interest, simply cause their Deposits to be drawn down upon which they are paying no interest. They loose about $600,000 of their Gold Deposits, on the present exhibit, being about the difference between the receipts for Customs and sales of Gold (the proceeds mainly going into 7.30 ₱ cents.) by the Treasury.

The Trade of the week was fairly active in the Importing and Domestic Commission line. The business in the heavy articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Coffee, Metals, &c., is decidedly in advance of the same period last season, and in Dry Goods quite equal to the corresponding week last year. In Domestic Exports the falling off is more than one-half, growing out of the temporary speculation in Cotton at prices in advance of the Liverpool market. The latter, however, at the close of the week, began to respond to the rise here. It is believed by a portion of the Cotton trade that we shall not be able to spare much more to the foreign markets out of the present crop. The estimates for receipts are being reduced, and out of 1,900,000 bales already received, the foreign markets have taken 1,300,000 bales. The stock in the ports is down to 300,000, as against nearly 600,000 bales on a lighter crop last year.

The course of the Money Market last week was unusually severe upon the Stock Exchange brokers and other Wall-street borrowers, and the rate of interest, directly or indirectly, averaged about 10 ₱ cent. on loans at call up to Saturday, when there was more done at 7 ₱ cent. The Gold Room was a considerable borrower, and paid from 7 to 12 ₱ cent. most of the time. The price of gold finally left off about the same as on the preceding Saturday, and the Public Funds and Railway Stocks, after repeated violent fluctuations, also recovered to the points from which the depression set in on Monday.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,297,173, against the total entries of $4,242,200 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,946,378, against $4,836,282 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $556,675, against $445,038 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,921,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,135 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 5,142.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,280	January	15,281,997
August	23,732,10	February	20,4 2,462
September	20,681,540	March 7	4,753,824
October	18,075,697	March 14	4,563,354
November	15,653,683	March 21	7,576,117
December	13,112,564	March 28	5,297,173
Total since July 1			$172,63..153
Against same time 1867			201,063,937
Decrease since July 1			$28,437,784

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	January	14,448,327
August	12,857,352	February	14,021,585
September	12,002,44[illegible]	March 4	3,981,290
October	17,461,221	March 11	2,574,845
November	20,675,51[illegible]	March 18	4,052,946
December	14,057,988	March 25	1,946,378
Total since July 1			$132,067,670
Against same time 1867			132,177,880
Decrease since July 1			$110,210
Gold, March 28, 1868		138⅝	₱ cent.
Gold, March 30, 1867		134	₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	January	7,349,835
August	1,714,586	February	4,203,829
September	2,201,959	March 7	1,543,290
October	1,182,031	March 14	1,096,918
November	1,735,261	March 21	275,592
December	6,854,545	March 28	556,675
Total since July 1			$42 2 8,423
Against same time 1867			23,452,101
Increase since July 1			$18,786,322

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	January	$3,071,619
August	3,983,65[illegible]	February	4,132,576
September	2,615,950	March 3	1,551,278
October	1,847,106	March 12	476,147
November	1,038,058	March 23	1,168,779
December	2,188,922		
Total since July 1			$24,741,789
Against same time 1867			31,298,784
Decrease since July 1			$6,556,995

From the latest reports of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington we compile the following figures of the Foreign Commerce of the United States for the first half of the current Fiscal Year:

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE MOVEMENT—SIX MONTHS.

Imported.	Paying duty.	Free of duty.	Total.
July	$31,936,990	$2,453,786	$34,390,776
August	31,905,788	2,595,507	34,501,295
September	29,098,714	2,673,127	31,771,841
October	27,864,093	2,652,820	30,516,913
November	23,920,917	1,792,029	25,712,946
December	19,022,530	2,161,636	21,184,166
Total six mo.	$163,749,032	$14,328,905	$178,077,937

Less foreign gold and silver	$6,111,646	
Less dutiable goods reëxport'd	5,872,931	
Less free goods reëxported	483,831—	12,468,408
Leaving for consumption in United States		$165,609,529
In bond, June 30, 1867	45,070,180	
In bond, Dec. 31, 1867	38,916,049—	6,154,131
Total taken for home market		$171,763,660
Customs duties of the six months		81,065,212

NOTE.—The separate account of dutiable Foreign Merchandise and rate of customs thereon would be as follows.

Dutiable, imported as above	$163,749,032
Withdrawn from bond, net	6,154,131
Together	$169,903,163
Dutiable reëxported	5,872,931
Leaving for United States consumption	$164,030,232
On which the customs paid were	81,065,212
Or at the average rate of	49.43 ₱ cent.

SPECIE MOVEMENT—JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 1867.

Exported from New-York	$27,206,291	
From Pacific and other Outports	13,485,123—	*$40,691,414
Less Foreign Gold and Silver imported		6,111,646
Net outgo of Specie for six months		$34,579,768

*Of which $4,985,318 Foreign Specie.

Domestic Produce Movement—Six months.

July	$26,826,711	October	$28,419,989
August	21,927,897	November	35,326,435
September	20,155,724	December	32,190,820

Total values, chiefly Currency	$164,847,576
Reduced to Gold, Atlantic ports, at 140	$111,800,118
Gold values from Pacific ports, estimated	8,327,419
Total Gold value	$120,127,537
Add net outgo of Specie, as above	34,579,768
Total Dom. Prod. and Specie outw'd	$154,707,305
Against Foreign Goods for home market	171,763,660
Apparent balance ag'st United States	$17,056,755

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt

In Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Receipts.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	July	$11,228,370
August	August	221,086
September	September	2,716,969
October	October	197,397
November	November	14,966,534
December	December	1,436,753
January	January	16,048,501
February	February	1,993,098
March 7	March 7	2,263,000
March 14	March 14	453,000
March 21	March 21	167,000
March 28	March 28	128,000
Total	Total	$54,344,656
To date, 1867	To date, 1867	36,425,764

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	M'ch 30, '67.
American Gold Coin	134
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109¾ @109¾ @109¾
Consolidated 5-20s	107¾ @108¾ @107¾
Seconds and Thirds, 7 30s	108¼ @108¼ @108
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 10-40s	104¼ with div. 101¼ @100¾
New-York Central	123¾ @117¼ @124 @117¼ @123
Erie	71¾ @66¾ 72¾
Hook Island	93¾ @91¾ @93
Michigan Southern	87¾ @89
Hudson River	136¾ @135 @136¾
Northwestern	83 @84
Fort Wayne and Chicago	102¾ @101¾ @103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾ @89¾ @92½
Reading	92 @88¾ @92
Northwestern Preferred	74¼ @73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾ @30¾
Pacific Mail	109¾ @102 @108
Western Union Telegraph	34 @34¾
St. Paul Preferred	82¾ @77½
St. Paul Common	54¾ @56¾

The sales of Gold through Saturday were at 138¼@138⅛@138⅜ ₱ cent. The market was stiffer in tone as well as price than on Thursday and Friday, and holders had their balances carried over to Monday at less cost in the way of interest. The Treasury Office received for the week $2,921,000 for Customs, and $500,000 from the San Francisco Custom-house, and was a seller through the week to the aggregate, probably, of $2,250,000. The Banks lose on their Gold Deposits $620,000, and on their Currency Deposits $4,046,000—the latter applied to the liquidation of Loans, which are $4,038,000 less than on the previous average. The amount of Greenback Legal Tender is about the same as last Monday.—$138,000 difference in the way of increase. The general showing of the Weekly Statement is deemed favorable for an easier or less stringent Money market next week, although the full preparation for the Quarterly returns of the National Banks of the City and country, to be sent to Washington on Monday morning, April 6, will not be over until the night of Friday next.

The Money market eased up at close. The Brokers were generally accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. without paying extra interest in the way of gold or commissions. After 2 o'clock the Street appeared be over supplied, and for the sake of two days interest a good many lenders were offering their balances until Monday at 7 ₱ cent., and in some instances at 6 ₱ cent.

The change in Money, and the gratifying result and defeat of the attempt of the plunderers of the Erie Road to have their offences condoned by the Legislature at Albany, had a marked effect on the Stock Exchange, and while the dealers in the Public Funds had the advantage of the turn in Money, the buyers of the Railways moved with increased confidence, because of the assured certainty that the Erie property is soon to be wrested from the reckless and unprincipled men who, for the basest purposes, are attempting to utterly ruin it. The congratulations on the Street at the triumph of the right on this question were quite universal, and all credit is awarded to the firmness of Mr. VANDERBILT and the integrity of the Legislature for the defeat of the bill, on Friday, to legalize this Railway scandal and iniquity. The good effect on Railway Stocks, generally, can only be measured by the consideration that if such a license had unfortunately been voted by the great State of New-York, under the circumstances of *this* case, it would have rendered dealings and investments in the Stocks of *all* Railway corporations, East and West, doubly uncertain and hazardous.

The advance in the Public Funds from Friday was ¼@¼ ₱ cent. In the Railways from 1¼ to 2 ₱ cent. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	104¼	104¾	Missouri	67	67
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109¾	109¾	Tennessee	64	64
U. S. Con. 5-20s, 1867	107¾	108	N. West Pref	74½	75½
N. Y. Central	120	120	Rock Island	92	93
Erie	72	72¾	Fort Wayne	102¼	103
Hudson	135	136¾	W. U. Telegraph	34¼	34¾
Reading	91¾	92	M'chants' Union	34¾	35
Mich. Southern	89¼	89	St. Paul Pref	70¾	72¾
Ohio and Miss	29¾	30¼	St. Paul Com	53¾	56
Pittsburgh	91¼	92¾	Pacific Mail	103¾	106
Toledo	103¾	104¾	American Gold	138¾	138¾
Illinois 8s, new	93¾	94¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. 1868 ..... 138¾
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868 ..... 138¾
6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881 111
6s of 1,000, 1881 111
5-20 reg., 1862 ..... 108¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ..... 109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ..... 108¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ..... 108¾
5-20 coup. '65 n. is. 107
5-20 coup. '67 ..... 107¼
Oregon W. L. ¾ yr. 81.108
10-40 reg. 104
10-40 500 & 1,000 ..... 104¾
7 3-10 2d series 106
7 3-10 3d series 106

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s reg	108¾	Illinois war loan	100¾
N. Y. 6s, 7's, 1873	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1875	101¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1877	101¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	67
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878	101¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	114¾	Tennessee new bds	64¼
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874	96	Virginia 6s, ex-c	48
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	109¾	Georgia 6s	73
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	95¾
Illinois reg., 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	70
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	59¾
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Car. 6s, n. b	59
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri 6s	87
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100¾	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100¾	California 7s	133¾
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	118¾	Irving	105
Mechanics'	123¾	Metropolitan	133
City	160	Market	115
Phenix	106	Nassau	107
National	112	Shoe and Leather	112¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Corn Exchange	124
Seventh Ward	111	Continental	103
State of New-York	113¾	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	118	Commonwealth	107
Mec. B. Association	116	Imp't's. & Traders'	125
Ocean	103¾	Park	147
American Exchange	118	Manuf'rs & Merchants	103
Chatham	146	Central National	105
Bank of the Republic	111	Fourth National	104¾
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	104¾
Hanover	113	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Tol & W. 2d M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92¼	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103¾	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103	Gt. Western, 1st M. '75	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	119¾	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	102	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	72
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	94¾
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1880	90	Morris & Essex 2d M	97
Buf., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	94¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113½	Chi. & Alton S. F	99
Mich. S. & N. I. 8s, '75	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. int	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	116	Pennsula R. R. bonds	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mar. & L'm. 1st M	90
Alton & T. H. 2dM. Inc.	60	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87¾
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	85
Chic. 7 ₱ cent. conv	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gen. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	87½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,864,430 19; total payments, $1,844,948 38; balance, $101,813,627 26. The receipts include for Customs, $572,000; for Gold Notes, $420,000.

Mr. T. W. THORN, with Messrs. CLOSSON & HAYS, was on Saturday elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., No. 199, 25x87.6½—half share $5,500
Bowery and Cliff-st., n. e. corner, church, 128.5 x134.9 145,000
Same property, (foreclosure) 3,600
Forsyth-st., e. s., 78 ft. s. of Hester-st., 24.9x75 22,500
Moralde-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Washington-st., 67.5 x92 18,000
Madison-st., s. s., 216.5 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.6 x96 16,500
29th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 12,000
31st-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.3 15,000
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9 21,000
33d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 15.8x98.9 6,667
33d-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Madison-av., 3.4x98.9 2,333
West 37th-st., No. 165, 16.8x98.9 21,500
36th-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20.10x98.9 30,500
36th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 4,975
36th-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5 .. 15,150
41st-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5 .. 21,500
41st-st., n. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5 .. 21,000
59th-st. (East,) No. 14, 25x75 block 37,000
59th-st., s. s., 510 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 1,700
59th-st., s. s., 490 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5 7,700
59th-st., s. s., 394.11 ft. w. of 8th-av., 197.11x102x16.5 ..... deed
59th-st., n. s., 262.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 275.2x98 x266.7x76.2 38,500
97th-st., n. s., 6 ft. e. of Bloomingdale road, 81x½ blk. 2,000
107th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x150.11 .....
108th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11 .....
111th-av., e. s., 25.6 ft. n. of 107th-st., 25.2x100 .....
111th-av., e. s., 15.7 ft. s. of 108th-st., 30x100x41.8x 100.6 24,000
107th-st., n. s., 125.5 ft. e. of 11th-av., 94.11x25x 146.11x50x2.1.8x75.5 .....
108th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.11 .....
109th-st. and 10th-av., (gore) .....

126th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 150x26.11 2,200
Lexington-av., w. s., 56.8 ft. n. of 35th-st., 19.5x75.. 15,000
3d-av., w. s., 100.6 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25x60 17,500
11th-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 62d-st., 75.5x100 2,400

Leases Recorded.

Forsyth-st., No. 172, 5 years, per year $850
Hester-st., No. 30—bakery, 3 years, per year 600
Whitehall-st., Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, except portions, 2 years, per year 18,200
East 63d-st., No. 115, 22x100, 4 years, per year 1,200
1st-av. and 44th-st., n. e. corner, 2 lots, 50.6x100.6, 3 years, per year 425
1st-av., e. s., 50.6 ft. n. of 44th-st., 50x100.6, 3 years, per year 400
5th-av., Nos. 212 and 214, rooms on 2d floor, 3 years, per year 4,000
8th-av., No. 432, 3 years, per year 1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bridge-st., e. s., 21 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 21x 100.3 ..... $12,250
Court-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Congress-st., 22x100 6,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Conselyea-st., 25x100 4,200
Harkimer-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Utica-av., 20x100 575
Hewes-st., s. s., 106.2 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20.10x100. 835
Hewes-st., s. s., 126 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20.10x100 .. 900
Hewes-st., s. s., 145.10 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20.10x100 885
Hewes-st., s. s., 167.6 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20.10x100. 1,070
Hooper-st., s. s., 200.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 44.4x100 .. 1,800
Hoyt-st., s. s., 22 ft. e. of Warren-st., 22x37.11x 40x 80x77 4,000
Keap-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 100x180 6,667
Keap-st., n. s., 172.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 67x180 3,625
Lorimer-st., w. s., 89 ft. n. of Powers-st. 22x96.6.. 3,600
Oak-st., s. s., 345 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22x70 1,050
Oak-st., s. s., 367 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22x65.3x 16.9½x65.11 1,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100.. 700
Quincy-st., 300 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x200 1,250
Schermerhorn-st., 90 ft. n. of Smith-st., 20x100 2,500
Skillman-st., w. s., 327.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 5,100
Spencer-st., e. s., 175 ft. e. of Tillary-st., 25x100.. .....
Stats and Nevins-sts., s. w. cor., 28x78 2,400
4th and North 10th-sts., s. e. cor., 40x80 1,800
South 5th-st., s. s., 36 ft. w. of 9th-st., 71.3x100x106.2 x22x35x76 22,000
South 5th-st. and 8th-st., s. w. cor., 5x20 ..... nom.
North 10th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-st., 20x100 500
11th-st., n. s., 339 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.6x100 4,250
17th-st., n. s., 18.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100 3,000
17th-st., n. s., 18.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.9x100 3,450
37th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100.5 400
Bedford-av., w. s., 55.5 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 143.11 x100.5 2,125
Dekalb-av., n. s., 121.2 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 72x4 inches 400
Fulton-av., n. s., 183.11 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20.4 x21 12,250
Gates-av., n. s., 305.3 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 11.9x205.3 4,000
Greenam and Adelphi-sts., n. w. cor., 87x58 ..... $31,000
Marcy-av., e. s., 25 ft. north of Keap-st., 25x100 3,333
Putnam and Ralph-avs., n. w. cor., 5x210 5,000
Saratoga-av. and Hull-st., n. e. cor., 25x100 700
Green-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100
Van Buren-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. cor., 50x100 2,550
Stuyvesant-av. and Van Buren-st., s. e. cor., 100x26.9x25.5x100 5,750
Lafayett-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 11..3x5. 7x138.7x25 .....
Lafayette-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 161.11½ x25.7x186.4x25 .....
Triangular rear lot, 44.1½ ft. s. of 3d-av., and 38.2 ft. n. of 37th-st., 52.7x47.5½ ..... nom.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bay-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Warren-st., 125x200 ..... $22,500
Newark-road, lot 15, block 172 9,500
South 4th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x96. 4,800
Van Vorst-st., n. s., 85.3 ft. e. of Sussex-st., 19.8x 37.6 2,550
Washington-st., e. s., lot No. 113, block 23, 22x100.. 3,500
Washington-st., w. s., Lots Nos. 115, 117, 119, block No. 23, each 22x100 9,650
York-st., s. s., 170 ft. from Van Vorst-st., 21x100.. 3,500

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., e. s., 39 ft. s. of 4th-st., 21x70 ..... $7,900

Hudson City.

Hoboken-av., lot No. 9, Job Smith's property, 25x 87.5x33x79 85,000
Lots Nos. 115, 119, 120, 121, Town of Hudson Land Association, 25x100.5 2,500
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 20, 30, 31, 32, Hudson City Terrace Company 1,946
Magnolia-st., lots Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, Tonnele estate, 25x125 4,800

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., bearing 6 per cent. interest and principal payable in gold, for sale at par, and accrued interest, in currency. Descriptive pamphlets furnished.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents C. P. R. R.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	1,939	Malt, bushels	1,480
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	216	Pork, bbls	1,796
Cornmeal, bags	1,600	Cut Meats, pkgs	490
Wheat, bushels	150	Lard, pkgs	698
Corn, bushels	18,400	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,067
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	300	Petroleum, bbls	3,258

ASHES—Have been in more demand at $8 50 @$8 62½ for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 337 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at full prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Marcaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17¼c.; Rio, 13¾c.@18¾c., free, and 8¾c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite brisk again to-day, at a further advance of ⅛c.@¾c. ₱ lb. The main inquiry has been from speculative buyers. The export demand, though fair, has been less active than it was yesterday. Spinners have been purchasing sparingly. The aggregate sales since our last have been 12,800 bales, including 558 bales to spinners, 2,680 bales to shippers, 9,046 bales to speculators, and 516 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERGA in their circular notice the business of the week ending last evening thus: "Our market for the week past in prices have advanced ¼c. and 1¾c. ₱ lb. from the opening quotations of Saturday. The sales have been 34,532 bales, including 3,148 to spinners, 11,293 to speculators, and 20,091 to exporters, of which 3,395 were in transit. The very decided decline in the receipts at the ports has given us the advance, and the active market which ruled on a very tight money market could not prevent. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering. The advices from all parts of the South all positively assert that there is but little more Cotton to be shipped forward, and the continued heavy decline in the receipts is being accepted as proving the correctness of these advices. The amount of the receipts for the next three weeks will very nearly determine the amount of the crop. The exports from this port for the week have been—to Liverpool, 10,463 bales; to Havre, 99 bales; to Bremen, 206 bales; to Hamburg, 239 bales; making a total of 11,001 bales."

Closing prices of Cotton To-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	23½	24	24¼@24½
Good Ordinary	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Low Middling	25¾	25¾	26 @26¼
Middling	26¾	27	27¼@27½
Good Middling	27¾	28	28¼@28½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	17,085
Receipts last week	21,137
Receipts preceding week	29,11
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	278,985
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	504,607
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	679,141
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	278,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Receipts since Tuesday	5,110
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	130,210
Exports since Sept. 1	275,985
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	169,508

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 4,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867..1,884,000
Receipts same time 1866-7 1,529,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,951,988
Receipts preceding coupon year 2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates 1,235,000
Exports same time 1866-7 901,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 1,587,054
Exports preceding cotton year 1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates 330,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867 580,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 30@$9 75; very interior to fair ordinary extra State at $10 15@$10 50; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$13 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 20@$10 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 30@$9 75
Extra State	10 15@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 90@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 20@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $9 70@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in fair request, and firm; sales have been reported of 870 sacks at $12 75@$14 50 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in good demand at $7 75@$9 70 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, opening rather more firmly, but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, including Barrs Amber Spring at $2 63, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 43@$2 45, in store and delivered; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 70@$2 75; and White California at $3 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 28½, chiefly at $1 26@$1 27½ for New Mixed Western, $1 27½@$1 28 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 27@$1 90 for New Yellow Jersey Western and Southern; $1 20@$1 26 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 20@$1 23 for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quite scarce and in demand at rising prices. Small lots were sold $1 90@$1 92½ for Jersey and State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been firm, but inactive. A small lot of Canada East sold at $2 ₱ bushel. Of Barley Malt, the sales were confined to small lots of Canada West at $2 20 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 45,000 bushels Western at 86½c.@87½c., chiefly at 87c., in store, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and in less request at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in slack demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quite dull at drooping rates, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c. @20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 25c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@35c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c. @25c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,070 hides and 339 bales &c.; sales, 44,200 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 13,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 20¾c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., part 20¼c., gold, usual selection; 3,800 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@20½ lbs., private terms; 1,900 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12 lbs., 22¼c., gold, usual selection; 150 Dry Truxillo, 18 lbs., 16½c., gold as they run; 1,400 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs., private terms; 14,500 Dry Texas, 21@25 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency, as they run; 450 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 60 lbs., private terms; 2,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City and Country Slaughter, Ox and Cow, 50@75 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 182,000 (same time last year 111,400 over before, 807,000,) and 250 bales, as follows: 140,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 16,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,500 Dry California, 3,000 Dry Savanilla, 12,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 1,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, and 680 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request, and firm and buoyant in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 32c.@42c.; Oak Slaughtered salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26¾c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25¼c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25¾c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21¾c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@66c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$4 80; Resin at $3 15@$3 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive at former rates, including Crude Whale at 58c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@ 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 10@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 80@$1 90; Red Oil at 70c. @90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22½; Olive, $2 40 @$2 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in stock request at 12¼c. @12½c. for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 39c.@40c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and firmer in price. Sales have been made of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $24 75@$25, closing at $25, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 62@$23 75, for Old Mess; $23 75 for Thin Mess; $22 75@$23 for Western Prime Mess; $23 25 for City do. do.; $20 25@$20 87 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, on private terms. Cut Meats are in fair demand and firm. Sales, 490 pkgs. at 14c.@15¾c. for Hams, and 10¼c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet but stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 boxes at 12¾c. for Cumberlands; 13¼c. for Short Rib; 14c. for Long Clear, and 15c. for Short Clear, ₱ lb. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 480 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15¾c.@16¾c. for inferior to very choice, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 12¼c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at $14@$19 for Plain Mess; $19 @$20 for Extra do., and $20@$23 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy, including Prime Mess at $33@$36 50, and India Mess at $38@$40 50 ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 160 tcs. Beef Hams are in slack request at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 170 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 45c.@58c. for poor to prime, 59c.@60c. for fancy State, and 35c.@45c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in demand and firm at 9c.@16¾c., ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate demand at reduced currency rates, which some holders are willing to accept. Sales are 16,000 lbs. Honduras, 3,000 lbs. Para, 1,500 lbs. Central American, and 5,000 lbs. Texas and Southern, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 42½c.@45c.; Para, 40c.@ 42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47½c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Carocas, 35c.@38c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@ 45c., currency; Maurus, 40c.@45c. cash.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@13¾c., and 810 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active demand at from 14¾c. @16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@ 12¾c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 15¼c.@16¾c.; 48,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 800 bales Cotton, at ¼d. by sail and ¾d. by steamer, ₱ bbl.; 60,000 bushels Grain, at 5½d. by sail and 6d.@ 6½d. by steamer, ₱ bushel; 100 tcs. Beef, by sail, 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and 70 tons Rustic, on private terms, ₱ ton.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
Muslin Curtains,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of

PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."
All orders promptly attended to.

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AT LEGGETT'S,

Novelties in DRY GOODS opened on MONDAY, March 30.

SILKS FOR DRESSES.

Plain, in all the new shades, striped, Paris style, and an extraordinary bargain in black Poult de Soie, Gros Grain and Taffetas—specially Gros Grain at $2 50, worth $3 50.

DRESS GOODS.

Argentine, Droguet de Lyons, Silk Serges and Taffetas, really new; pl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Felcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
HIDDEN HAND and NO.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WANDERING HARPER AND HIS DOG. BROWNIE OF THE BRIG, TWO BEDDED ROOM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS and THE IRISH TUTOR. Leading characters by Mr. J. H. Budworth.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BOONE FAMILY.

DE GARMO'S HALL.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By Miss Lacoste.

DRAMATIC HALL.
No. 600 Broadway.
PANORAMAS—The Pilgrim's Progress, Tour of Switzerland, India, China, the Holy Land, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY
5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The case of George Francis Train, who was arrested for a debt due an English firm, was recently before the Court of Bankruptcy, in Dublin.

The trial of the Fenian General Nagle is to take place before the Court of Queen's Bench, in London, in May.

The Emperor Napoleon is said to be engaged on an important manifesto in regard to the foreign policy of his Government.

The new French army law has increased the *garde mobile* to 500,000 men.

Anti-Prussian riots are reported to have occurred in the Northern part of Bavaria.

The riots at Charleroi, in Belgium, have broken out with renewed violence.

The Spanish Government is excluding all American newspapers from the Kingdom.

CONGRESS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to recover by warrant into the Treasury certain moneys, the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, was adopted in the Senate Saturday. A resolution was adopted asking the President whether he has recently established any new military departments, and if so by what authority. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to exempt from taxation certain manufactures, printed in the Times of Saturday, was taken up. The amendment providing for the closing of all distilleries in any district where whisky is sold for a less sum per gallon than the Government tax, provoked much debate. The report was disagreed to, and another Committee of Conference appointed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House was principally occupied in the discussion of the bill providing for the admission of Alabama. Mr. Kerr opened the debate in a lengthy argument in opposition to the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Payne. Messrs. Eldridge, Williams, Bingham, Farnsworth, Stevens and others, spoke on the subject. At the conclusion of the debate, a motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 30, nays 103. Mr. Bingham's motion to strike out the third section was agreed to, and a substitute, offered by Mr. Stevens, was rejected. Mr. Spalding offered a substitute which was adopted, yeas 77, nays 54, and the original preamble was rejected, after which the bill passed, yeas 102, nays 29, a strict party vote. A new Conference Committee on the Tax Exemption bill was appointed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

An engine and three cars of the Erie Railway night express train, coming eastward, was thrown from the track about a mile east of Addison, Steuben County, at about 12 o'clock Friday night. A rail at a "switch" had been raised and braced up, so that one end was about a foot above the track; and when the engine passed upon it the rail was broken, and the locomotive and cars were thrown off, as reported. No persons were hurt.

Thursday afternoon, as a freight train was going East on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, a car loaded with horses and cattle took fire near Warren, Penn., and burned the top and sides off, burning the poor dumb brutes so badly that the horns dropped off the cattle and the hoofs off the horses. But they still lived until the car was run to Warren, where the humane citizens shot the animals to end their misery.

In the Iowa Legislature, Saturday, Mr. Caldwell announced that the residence of his colleague, Hon. Charles Dudley, of Agency City, Wassella County, was burned Friday night, and that three of Mr. Dudley's sons perished in the flames.

The United States Grand Jury of Virginia has found a new indictment against Jefferson Davis. It covers fifty pages, and details all his offences since the opening of the rebellion.

The Democratic Convention of Cook County, Illinois, on Saturday elected 48 delegates to the State Convention, and unanimously passed resolutions favoring Pendleton for the Presidency.

John Shepherd, one of the Russellville bank robbers, was arrested by Detectives Bligh and Gallagher Thursday night, at Chaplin, Nelson County, Ky.

The linseed oil works of Gould & Brothers, in Chicago, were yesterday destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to at least $350,000.

Gen. Sherman will leave St. Louis for Omaha to-day, for the purpose of meeting the Indian Commissioners.

A Buffalo dispatch states that as far as the eye can reach the lake is clear of ice. The ice has disappeared without the usual freshet.

During the session of the Conference of the New-England Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston, the Committee on the Course of the Country, through Rev. Gilbert Haven, reported resolutions indorsing impeachment and eulogizing Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton for their patriotic conduct. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The United States steamer *Saranac* sailed from San Francisco for the Mexican coast yesterday.

The Police of Newark made sixty-two arrests during the week ending last evening.

An *ante-mortem* examination was made yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of Charles Norris, who was shot by Thomas Fitzpatrick, at No. 209 West-street, Friday night. The dying man and others testified that the wound was inflicted by the accused, and the jury found a verdict to this effect.

A daring highway robbery was committed in Pacific-street, Newark, early Saturday evening. Mrs. John Clements, returning home from market, was seized by two young men, one of whom choked her, while the other rifled her pockets. They escaped, but were yesterday arrested, identified, and locked up.

An Englishman, named Alfred Oldstock, leaped into the waters of the Hudson, from a Jersey City ferry-boat yesterday, and when fished out by the deck-hands, said he had taken the cold bath under the impression that he was "retreating from the Fenians." He was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens.

A meeting for promoting the objects of the American Church Missionary Society was held in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, last evening, where addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Dyer, Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rev. Mr. Thrall and Rev. Mr. Brewer.

Rev. Chauncey Giles delivered the second of a course of lectures last evening, at the Thirty-fifth-street church. His subject was "Swedenborg as a Philosopher." He was listened to with interest by a large congregation.

A meeting on behalf of the American Christian Commission was held at Dr. Hall's church, in Fifth-avenue, last evening. Addresses were made by Dr. Hall, Judge Smith, of Boston, Mr. D. L. Moody and Mr. Geo. H. Stuart.

A sermon on "The Interchange of Pulpits" was preached by Rev. Dr. Weston, in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, last evening, in which he argued against the views of Mr. Tyng.

Cotton was in brisk demand again on Saturday at an advance of ½c.@½c. ℔ lb. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in less request, closing in favor of buyers. Oats were firmer, but less active. Mess Pork was more sought after and was dearer. Groceries were firm and in good demand. Freights more active at the advance.

The Restoration of Alabama.

The House on Saturday passed a bill providing for the State of Alabama. The bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, which proposed to declare the new Constitution *adopted*, in face of the fact that it was *rejected*, by the vote of the people, was very properly set aside. The amendment offered by Mr. Stevens, proposing to admit the State into the Union on certain conditions, and to eject her again whenever those conditions should be violated, was also rejected without a division, and the House refused even to order the yeas and nays upon it. The bill which passed was the one offered by Mr. Spalding, of Ohio; and although it was opposed by Messrs. Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Hulburd, Paine and one or two other Republicans, it is a very decided improvement on the one reported by the Committee.

The bill provides (1) that the new Constitution shall be the fundamental law, and the officers chosen at the late election shall be the Government, *provisionally*, for the State of Alabama:—(2) that the Legislature then chosen shall submit the Constitution, with or without amendments, anew to the vote of the people: and (3) that the Constitution shall be adopted or rejected by a majority of those *voting* upon it. The bill does not provide for the representation of the State in Congress. But it avoids some of the most glaring injustices and absurdities of the original bill.

In the debate on the subject some rather noteworthy expressions of opinion were made. Mr. Bingham opposed the third section of the bill, as it came from the Committee, by which Congress was authorized to annul any Constitution or law which the State might hereafter adopt, by which the right of suffrage should be abridged. Upon this point he said:

"The section was authorized neither by the laws nor the Constitution. It was the right of the people to alter or amend their Constitution, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and *they could not be deprived of that right*. The American system would be a total failure if the people could not be trusted with that right. There was no colorable excuse for attempting to engraft such a provision on the statute book. I cannot, he said, shut my eyes to the great fact that this Government was built by white men upon ideas, if not instincts, that were peculiar to the race; that the predominating element is still the same, and that there is no reason to expect that in the long future it will ever put on any other complexion."

He said he saw no way by which such a provision for annulling the action of the people of a State could be enforced:

"Is there," said he, "any way of enforcing it? If there be, what is it? Is this defaulting State to be expelled, or is its law to be nullified by legislation here? Where will the gentleman find the power to do either? Does it rest on the contract of the Constitution, or on the former? How is that? To confer on Congress a jurisdiction which the Constitution does not give, or to take away from States a power that is expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people? I have no faith in such stipulations; they confess a condition of things which is not yet ripe for unconditional restoration. I do not choose to anticipate by taking such a risk: I prefer to wait until all is at least apparently safe. There will be danger enough even then. It is no easy task to construct a friendly republican State with hostile elements so formidable to be dealt with. He is but an apprentice in political science who thinks it can be done either in a hurry *or without the coöperation of a clear majority of the people*. No good thing, no machine, certainly of a construction so delicate or complex as the organization of a State, was ever perfected in a hurry. We can afford to wait. I warn gentlemen, we cannot afford to commit an error."

Mr. Stevens, on the other hand, took occasion to reiterate his opinion that not only in this act, but in all that had been done on the subject of reconstruction, Congress was acting *outside* of the Constitution and under the sanction solely of the law of nations—which law, nevertheless, was recognized by and made part of the Constitution. After rehearsing the circumstances under which the Reconstruction law was passed, he said:

"That vote of the people of Alabama upon the Constitution took place, and only a minority of the registered voters voted for the Constitution. Hence it is that we are now called upon either to reject this State or to violate our own Enabling act, which allowed it to enter upon certain conditions. There is nothing that prevents us from violating that act, if we deem it prudent. I am often reminded by gentlemen around me, some very wise and otherwise, that I have said more than once that *all this is outside of the Constitution*. He is other-wise who thinks that that assertion is not true. This very proceeding shows that this House believes that it is acting, *not according to the forms of the Constitution*, which found no such cases of lapsed territory to be formed into communities and brought into the nation. When West Virginia was introduced, and I first made that declaration, it was admitted by a majority of the House on the ground that it had gone through with the forms of the Constitution in acquiring the consent of both States, while one had ceased to exist long before, and the other one existed in Ohio—[laughter]—and I voted for the admission of that State. But I was not going to make either a fool or a knave of myself, and *to say that I voted for it under the Constitution, or that I did not know what I was voting for*. I held then as I hold now, that having conquered that territory from another Power, a Power recognized as an independent belligerent by all the sovereign nations of the earth, by ourselves as well as others, we had a right to treat it as such, and to take it in or keep it out as we pleased. I said then *that the Constitution had nothing to do with it*; but I would inform my learned friends from the bushes—[laughter]—that while I speak of being outside of the Constitution, I do not mean that the Constitution does not recognize the law of nations. It does recognize the law of nations, and the law of nations recognizes the right of the conquering power to do with conquered territory just as it pleases. I trust I shall hear nothing more after this explanation from my most obfuscated friends, who have often seemed so ignorant of what I meant or of what they were talking about. [Laughter.]

The matter was debated still further on both sides; the third section of the original bill was struck out by the large majority of 74 to 33; Mr. Stevens' amendment was rejected without a division; and the substitute offered by Mr. Spalding, of which we have given the substance above, was adopted—yeas 77, nays 54. The preamble to the original bill was then rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of 102 yeas to 29 nays.

This action of the House strikes us as eminently judicious and satisfactory. Gen. Meade, it will be seen, thought that the Convention ought to be reassembled and a new Constitution framed, to be submitted, as the other was, to the popular vote. But the House provided for attaining substantially the same result with much less expense and inconvenience. Its action will be satisfactory, we think, to the country.

The Abolition of the Eastern Judicial District.

From the Tribune, March 24.

The New-York Times is "a little curious to observe" by whom the movement to abolish the Eastern Judicial (Long Island) District is supported. We will gratify its curiosity so far as to say that *the movement in question has the very hearty support of this journal*, as the movement to create that district encountered its decided opposition. We hold that Court a *bill of expense to the country of not less than $100,000 per annum*, while an additional Judge for this (Southern) district would far more surely and efficiently expedite the administration of justice at a tithe of the cost. And we are quite confident the "Whisky Ring" would, at the very least, derive no advantage from the change.

The *Tribune* adds nothing to our information. We and the public have been made aware, at sundry times and in divers ways, that the bill to abolish the Eastern District had the "very hearty support" of that journal. But of the *reasons* for that support the public probably knows less than we do,—having given the subject less attention; and on this point we propose to enlighten them.

The reason assigned is not the true reason, because it is based on a falsehood. Instead of being a "bill of expense to the country of not less than $100,000 per annum," as the *Tribune* pretends to believe, that Court paid into the Treasury of the United States last year, as the net proceeds of the fines and forfeitures imposed, after deducting all informers' moities and other fees, and not including a large sum actually realized from cases settled but where no money passed through the Court, over $140,000;—while its total expenses, including rent, salaries, pay of juries, and witnesses and expenses of prisoners, and an extra expense for fitting up the Court-rooms, did not exceed $40,000 in all; and of this amount at least $25,000 formed no proper charge against that Court, because it was for expenses of witnesses, jurors, &c., which must have been incurred wherever the prosecutions were had. Instead of being a "bill of expense to the country of $100,000 a year," the Court was, therefore, a source of *income* to the country of at least $125,000. All these facts were within reach of the *Tribune*, as of everybody else who might choose to apply for them. The "reason" which that journal assigns for abolishing the Court thus rests on statements of fact which are falsified, or on falsehoods which are fabricated, for the purpose.

Equally untrue is it that the movement to "create" the court encountered the *Tribune's* "decided opposition." That opposition was not developed until the *Tribune* failed to induce President Lincoln to appoint its favorite nominee to the office of Judge. But this point is of no special importance now. *That* motive has given place to others of greater weight. The business of the court has steadily increased, and its usefulness and necessity become more and more manifest every day. In Admiralty it does more business, and business of more importance, than any court in the United States, except that of the Southern District; and in the general mass and importance of its business it is not equaled by more than three. These facts are also within the *Tribune's* knowledge, as they have been published on authority of the official Departments at Washington. Not a syllable has ever been breathed, nor a doubt hinted, in any quarter, either of the ability and integrity of the presiding Judge, or of the activity, ability, fidelity and efficiency of the District Attorney. In all the qualities that fit them for their places, these officers have not been surpassed by any holding similar relations to the Government and people, in any part of the country.

There is one department of public duty in which this Court has made itself honorably conspicuous—we mean the *enforcement of the Revenue laws*—and especially of the laws relating to the whisky tax. It arraigned, tried and convicted John Devlin and sent him to the Penitentiary—disregarding utterly the *Tribune's* hint that it had better accept the $100,000 offered in settlement of the case; and it has before it, for trial at the proper time, the cases of Callicott, Tappan, Tilton, Brown, Enright, and others of equal importance—all for violating the Internal Revenue laws and defrauding the Government of the taxes which those laws impose.

It is in connection with this branch of its duties, and in the interest of the members of the "Whisky Ring," who are so deeply interested in the result, that the abolition of the Court is proposed in Congress and "heartily supported" by the *Tribune*.

The movement for the abolition of the Court was started while the trial of Devlin was pending, and just when the trial of Callicott, an officer of the Government, which has been postponed on account of the death of his wife, was soon to come on. The first *public* demonstration in the matter was the publication of the following article, written substantially, we feel safe in saying, by I. T. Williams, Esq., *the counsel of* Callicott, and published as editorial in the *Tribune* of Jan. 6—*two days* before the Callicott case was expected to be moved:

"RETRENCHMENT.

This, we are told, is to be the mutual cry of the contending parties at the next Presidential canvass. We welcome it. It is the best cry ever raised in time of peace. We have heard it before, and heard it, too, have our political foes. But it won't do to sham this time. It must be in earnest now, or it will recoil upon the heads of those who raise it. Whichever party enters first upon the work, and wields the probe and knife most skillfully, will have the best of it. The Republican Party have no time to lose. Let them begin at once. *Here, in our midst, we have one of the most needless and wicked wastes of the public money in the whole length and breadth of the land. We refer to the District Court at Brooklyn—a Court, the need of which was never suggested out of Washington.* No one asked for it but the little knot of politicians who were to man and run it. Indeed, it would have been impossible to run it in the interest of any one else, for *no one else has had any interest to run it at all. It is at best a mere waste of the public money.* But it is needless to enlarge on it. If the *House Committee on Retrenchment* shall include the abolition of this Court in the list of its forthcoming reforms, *we shall begin to believe that it is in earnest.* So long, however, as the act creating that Court remains on the statute-book, *we shall have little hope that any thorough retrenchment is probable.*"

Here was the opening of the crusade against the Court,—made by Callicott's counsel, through the columns of the *Tribune*, in the interest of Callicott and the "Whisky Ring" in general, who found that Court an insurmountable obstacle against the prosecution and consummation of their plans. The appeal was made directly to the Retrenchment Committee of Congress. The demand upon that Committee was distinct and peremptory, for the instant abolition of the Court,—on the pretext that it was a burden on the Treasury and utterly useless for the purposes of justice,—both of which pretexts we have effectually disposed of in what we have already said. A more emphatic and unmistakable menace was never uttered by a powerful political organ, than was thus conveyed to the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment by the *Tribune*, acting in the interest and on behalf of the "Whisky ring," just as one of the most important trials ever held under the Whisky law was expected to be called on.

That Committee consists of *four* Senators and *seven* members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Van Wyck, one of the members of that Committee, acting professedly as a sub-committee, came to this City ostensibly to investigate the losses to the Treasury in consequence of the fraudulent evasions of the Revenue law, and especially of the whisky tax. His first act was to retain Mr. I. T. Williams, Callicott's counsel and the author of the *Tribune's* editorial demand on the Committee for the abolition of the Court, as the counsel of the Committee! And his next act was to summon before the Committee—not Callicott, nor Devlin, nor any of the indicted and arraigned members of the whisky ring, nor any of the witnesses to the frauds with which they were charged, but *the United States District-Attorney by whom, on behalf of the Government, they had been prosecuted*—and to subject *him* to a cross-examination of three days, at the hands of Callicott's counsel, as to his reasons for the arraignment of Callicott and the grounds upon which he intended to prosecute the case! Mr. Van Wyck thus put the Government on trial, for having prosecuted one of its officers for violating its laws. He turned the criminal into a prosecutor—his lawyer acting as prosecuting attorney, and subjecting the District-Attorney to a cross-examination of several days, against his protest, and in the direct interest of the "whisky ring," with which the officer arraigned was alleged to be in league. Such a spectacle, we venture to say, was never before presented in the United States or any other country where the judicial tribunals are supposed to be independent.

After making this investigation into the conduct of the United States District-Attorney, Mr. Van Wyck made a report to Congress, in which he attempted to whitewash Callicott, and to decide upon his innocence in advance of his trial. The following is an extract from his report:

"He [the President] has the power to-day to remove thieving inspectors, and roving, robbing agents, but he delights to retain them. He has power to suspend dishonest collectors and assessors, but he chooses not to do so. He had no difficulty in suspending a collector in Brooklyn, [Mr. Callicott,] *the least guilty of those against whom charges were made, who was too confiding and had been overreached; the evidence showed that his hands had not been stained with any of the money diverted from the Treasury.* There were others, at the same time, whose sins were greater by far, who were left unscathed."

Upon the presentation of this report it was immediately denounced as wholly unauthorized,—as having never been approved or even seen by the Committee, but as solely and exclusively the individual act of Mr. Van Wyck himself. And the testimony on which it purports to have been based was kept by Mr. Van Wyck closely in his own possession, and so far as we are aware, has never been published even to this day.

Mr. Van Wyck has thus, with a good deal of boldness and ingenuity, and availing himself of the special aid of the counsel of Callicott, done all that lay in his power to respond to the demand which that counsel had made, through the editorial columns of the *Tribune*, upon his Committee, for the abolition of the Court. He did not in terms recommend that specific measure,—contenting himself with condemning the action of the officers of the Court. The bill for abolishing the Court was introduced by Mr. Hurlburd, of this State, and is now in the hands of a committee. It has not only the "hearty support" of the *Tribune* here, but Mr. Greeley has personally applied, on behalf of those to be affected by it, to members of Congress to give it their votes.

What the practical operation of the bill, if passed, will be, Mr. I. T. Williams, Callicott's counsel, probably knows a good deal better than Mr. Greeley does; and it is quite possible he may not have thought it worth his while to explain it to him in detail. The bill is a fraud on its face. It purports to transfer the criminal prosecutions pending in the Eastern District to the Southern District for trial; but Mr. Williams, like every other lawyer, knows that it will have no such effect,—that, on the contrary, *it will prevent their ever being tried in any court, or at any time*. The Constitution of the United States provides that every person accused of crime shall be tried by a "jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, *which district shall have been previously ascertained by law*." And Judge Nelson, in the navy-yard cases of Maxon and some others charged with fraud, held that under this provision no person could be tried for crime against the United States if the district embracing the place where the crime was committed had been subsequently changed. This is now the settled law of this State, and, if Mr. Greeley's bill should pass, no crime which has been committed in the Eastern District, as heretofore constituted, can ever be tried in the Southern District, or in any other judicial district of the United States.

The bill thus extends Mr. Greeley's principle of "Universal Amnesty" to the cases of Callicott, Tappan, Tilton, Brown, Williams, Allen, Hardy, Enright, and about *one hundred and fifty* others, who have been indicted by Mr. District-Attorney Tracy for violations of the Revenue laws in the Eastern District, and who have not yet been tried. It comes too late, owing to Mr. Tracy's vigilance, to serve Mr. Devlin, but Callicott and others, equally entitled to grateful remembrance at the hands of Radical politicians in this State, are still within reach of the legislative amnesty and impunity it is intended to afford.

Indeed, the bill may secure not only amnesty for the past, but protection for the future, in certain contingencies. Part of Mr. Greeley's scheme is to secure an "additional Judge for the Southern District," in the shape of an associate, if not a substitute, for Judge Blatchford. His influence with President Wade may possibly secure the place for his old candidate, Mr. W. E. Robinson, who is now a Democratic Member of Congress, or for Mr. Williams, who is Callicott's counsel as well as the general legal adviser, and contributor to the *Tribune*. In either case, we venture to say, the public would not share the confidence which the *Tribune* professes to feel, that "the Whisky Ring would derive no advantage from the change." The "Whisky Ring" itself, at all events, would take the chances of any change which would get rid of Judge Benedict, District-Attorney Tracy, and the United States Court for the Eastern District.

The bill to which the *Tribune* thus pledges its "hearty support," and which that journal and its editor are doing everything in their power to pass, should be entitled "A Bill to secure indemnity to the Whiskey Ring in general of the Eastern District for all past frauds, and to save Mr. Callicott in particular from the perils and pains of a legal trial."

The Telegraph and the Press.

The *Herald* has been for the last few weeks waging war on the Western Union Telegraph Company; and the steadiness and systematic regularity with which its attacks upon its character and management are repeated from day to day, show clearly enough that it has some private grievance to avenge, or some purpose of its own to accomplish, by this crusade. What these may be it is not our business to inquire; but justice to the Telegraph Company thus assailed requires a correction of some of the statements which the *Herald* persists in making.

The Telegraph Company is charged by the *Herald* with attempting to "secure a monopoly of the lines all over the country," and to compel newspapers everywhere to send their dispatches over its lines to the exclusion of all others, and also to "make money outside the legitimate business of telegraphing, by controlling commercial intelligence, peddling it out or trading upon it before it becomes known to the public."

"For this purpose," says the *Herald*, "the managers have sought to *exercise authority over the Press;* to make their own employes the agents for the collection and transmission of news; to establish marine and commercial agencies of their own, and to make *newspapers as well as individuals entirely dependent upon them for reports and information of every description calculated to affect prices.* We have already fully exposed the evils of this attempted monopoly," &c.

To a certain extent there is a shadow of truth in these statements;—and precisely to the same extent is the *Herald* itself, as a member of the Associated Press, a party to the offences charged upon the Telegraph Company.

First, as to the attempted "monopoly." Some two or three years ago the Associated Press applied to the Company for a reduced rate of charges, as well as for greater facilities for the transmission of news. An arrangement was made by which the Company agreed to reduce the rates for dispatches to the newspaper Press, according to the amount of business done;—that is to say, on dispatches of a certain length, *one-third* the regular rates were to be deducted; for dispatches twice as long there was to be a deduction of *one-half:* and on dispatches still longer, *two-thirds* of the regular charges were to be deducted. The Company also put up several extra wires between Washington and New-York, exclusively for Press business, so that Congressional proceedings and other long reports could be transmitted promptly and without interruption; increased largely the number of their operators and, in very many ways, made special provision to accommodate the Press. All this involved very great expense, and the charges for the service were put at so low a rate that no great profit, indeed none at all from the very long reports, could be realized.

The Company proposed, therefore, that in consideration of these concessions, the Press, on its part, should agree to give them *all* its business—to employ its lines exclusively for their *special* dispatches from which some profit might be expected, as well as its long, general reports which, of themselves alone, scarcely paid the cost of their transmission. The Associated Press made this arrangement, and the *Herald*, with the rest, approved it. They all regarded *what they got*, in reduction of charges, increase of facilities, &c., as a full equivalent for *what they gave*.

The following clause of the contract shows precisely what the Press agreed to do:

"The parties of the second part [the Press] hereby *agree to employ exclusively*, during the period of time hereinafter fixed for the duration of this contract, *the party of the first part*, to transmit to and from all stations, between which their telegraph lines may extend, all telegraphic messages which may relate to the news, or to the business of the newspapers of the second part, or of any of the newspapers supplied by them or their agents, or which may be sent to or by the parties of the second part, or by or to any of their members, agents or employes, *and under no pretext whatever to divert therefrom such messages or the matter therein contained*, or to permit the same to be so diverted, except as hereinbefore provided in the first article."

Signed by JAMES G. BENNETT, and other Proprietors.

This is the whole length and breadth of the "monopoly" attempted by the Telegraph Company. The *Herald* was originally a party to it, and has contracted to maintain it until December, 1870. It is simply an agreement to *give* certain advantages, in return for certain other advantages which are *received*. The *Herald* attempts to repudiate its own part of the agreement, but is quite willing to receive the *benefits* agreed upon in return.

Precisely the same thing is true of the alleged monopoly by the Telegraph Company of commercial news. The Associated Press and the Telegraph Company are partners in that matter. The Press procures the reports from all parts of the world, and the Telegraph Company, through its agents, distributes them. To this as to the other arrangement the *Herald* is a party. If the arrangement is wrong—hostile to the public interests—a "monopoly," the *Herald* is just as responsible for it, just as much a party to it, as the Telegraph Company. The arrangement was made in the interest of the commercial public, and to prevent abuses and impositions from which the whole public had suffered severely. There is nothing in the shape of monopoly about it. Every man in every city and town in the whole country stands on precisely the same footing with every other. And all the vague charges in which the *Herald* deals of favoritism, exclusiveness, &c., against the Telegraph Company are without a shadow of foundation.

There is a very short way of ending all the evils of which the *Herald* complains, so far as it is itself concerned. Let it leave the Associated Press—as it spent four or five months last year in threatening to do. It can thus do something toward correcting evils of which it complains so loudly, but to which it persists in being a party.

The Connecticut Campaign.

Our special correspondence from Connecticut gives ample evidence of the earnestness with which both parties are carrying on the contest, and of the confidence with which both look forward to the result. It shows also one or two new features in the tactics on either side.

Perhaps the greatest novelty on the Democratic side is the new-born regard for moderation which seems to mark the selection of speakers. Of all the Northern States, Connecticut is that in which we should least expect to find Copperheadism in the back seats and decent Democracy in high places. There, if anywhere, we should have anticipated a bold defence of doctrines unblushingly maintained during the war, and, in fact, until now. The experience of New-Hampshire, however, seems not to have been wasted, and as a consequence we see the apostles of Copperheadism quietly set aside, and their places assigned to speakers of a less obnoxious stamp. The Chauncey Burrs and Clay Deans, expounders of the Democratic gospel according to Vallandigham and the La Crosse *Democrat*, are not allowed to spout pestilent trash under the sanction of the Connecticut Democracy, whose cause is for the time intrusted to more proper, if not more zealous men. A brief period will tell how far the change affects the result. But the change itself is significant, as well a tribute to the cause of the Union and the war, as a confession that in the present campaign the party has no strength to spare. For once, it acknowledges its inability to contest the State on the issues and in the spirit of which until now its Democracy has never been ashamed.

On the other hand, the Republicans are fighting the battle under Radical banners. Whatever their opponents may do, they at least have nailed the Congressional colors to the mast, and will fall or triumph in their defence. There is no indication of trimming—no shrinking from issues which the course of Congress has presented. Impeachment is championed as devotedly as the Radical policy of reconstruction, and—if our correspondents speak correctly—with equal satisfaction to the rank and file of the party. These circumstances contribute to its strength quite as much as the private and public excellence of the Republican candidates. And Gen. Grant's name, as the nominee for the Presidency, adds both to party energy and party unity. His assured election next November lessens the likelihood of party defeat in April.

Another peculiarity of the campaign is the vigor with which an active Irish element is working for Republican victory. The refusal of the President to further Fenian designs against Canada may have contributed to this break in the Irish ranks, though we do not believe that this is either its sole or even its chief cause. It has for some time been evident that a large class of intelligent Irishmen were losing faith in the pretensions of Democracy, and were rapidly realizing the necessity of acting in American politics with a more distinct reference to principles than had previously prevailed. This new element in party calculations has been most active in the West, and its appearance in Connecticut betokens the presence of a contingency not usually included in the party calculation.

MINOR TOPICS.

The trial of President Johnson will be resumed, or rather opened, to-day—Gen. Butler taking the lead in a speech for the prosecution. This great speech, we have already been told, is to be of five hours' length, covers over a hundred pages of legal foolscap, and has required six days and nights for its composition, assisted by a large number of eminent Congressmen. It will be immensely learned, very deep, fearfully severe, particularly statesmanlike, and so impressive that it will hush the Senate into silence during its delivery, until you could hear a pin drop. All history has been ransacked for illustrations, all law for principles, all the country for material in the shape of evidence. The exordium will be calm and dignified, the argument conclusive, exhaustive and convincing, the peroration thrilling and perfectly overwhelming. It is doubted by some, whether, after hearing it, the President's counsel will be willing to attempt any reply to it, or whether they will not at once throw up the case, and permit sentence to be passed against the culprit, by the joint ballot of the Senate and the ladies' gallery. Claiming no particular friendship for Mr. Johnson, we are yet compelled to acknowledge that we are in great dread of this tremendous speech, of which Washington has heard so much.

We have already taken occasion to correct an injurious impression made by correspondence from Albany, concerning certain private letters, written by Mr. Arthur Gilman, an architect of this City, concerning the plans of the new State Capitol. He had stated and shown that these letters had been garbled and made to convey a meaning which their language, as they were written, would never warrant. That they were garbled intentionally, and their meaning purposely falsified by somebody, was made perfectly clear by citations, and Mr. Gilman proved this beyond all possibility of doubt, by quoting from the letters as written and as published. Our Albany correspondent, assuming that Mr. G. charged this upon the correspondents by whom the extracts were furnished for publication, denies it with a good deal more emphasis and bitterness than is called for, and alleges that they were published just as they were read by Mr. Towne, by whom they were produced before the Committee. The garbling, therefore, was done by Mr. Towne, and not by the correspondents, as we supposed from the beginning. How this can affect Mr. Gilman, or justify the terms in which he is spoken of, we do not understand. We have only to repeat what we said before, that Mr. Gilman is a gentleman of character and integrity, and that he has done nothing in this matter which, properly presented, can at all impair the confidence he enjoys on the part of all who know him.

We observe that a great many Republican papers are advising Mr. Johnson to resign, so as to avoid being declared ineligible for any office of profit or trust hereafter. This looks very kind; but, before accepting the advice, he might wish to know why they are so afraid of his being rendered ineligible for office, and whether they intend to support him when he again becomes a candidate.

The resolution laid before the Senate from the Legislature of Ohio, asking Congress to declare that naturalized citizens owe no allegiance to foreign Powers, is based on precisely the same error of principle as the laws of the European States against which our Government is now protesting. It assumes the right of a nation to regulate the *international* relations of citizens; whereas, the truth is, they must be matter of international negotiation. It is a matter of course that naturalized American citizens owe no allegiance to foreign Governments; and when Congress, in establishing the forms of naturalization, provided for the renunciation of allegiance to all foreign Powers, it did all that it was really capable of doing in the premises. It might, indeed, enact that a British subject, or a Prussian subject, or a French subject, after naturalization here, should, on returning to his native country, be treated in all respects as an American citizen; and this, as we understand it, is what the Legislature of Ohio desires. But then, suppose that the laws of those countries make provisions directly contrary to this; what means has Congress of enforcing its view of the case, except by declaring war against foreign Powers for maintaining their own laws? The whole matter is one about which there must be a *mutual* understanding between nations, and which must be settled by diplomacy, or by international commission. Our recent treaty with Prussia is an example of the method in which the question must be settled; and we hope soon to be able to negotiate a similar treaty with England. Congress would only complicate the matter by such enactments as ill-informed people are asking it to make.

The New-Orleans *Bee* tells the Democratic leaders who are trying to find a Presidential candidate, that they "must select either a War Democrat or a Conservative Republican as their nominee, if they wish to avail themselves of all the chances." It warns them against politicians of the stripe of Pendleton or Seymour, and is acute enough to see that the nomination of any such man means defeat. There is truth in all this; but who, then, *are* the Democrats to nominate, and on what platform is he to stand? If they cannot nominate any man who has been recognized as a Democratic leader during the last seven years; if they must repudiate their standard-bearers as well as their principles; if they must enlist under the enemy's banner while keeping step to the music of the rogue's march, then how much *Democracy* is left to them? We know that the Democratic Party are in an exceedingly bad plight; but they have wit enough left to know that if it be ruin to nominate a genuine Democrat, it is everlasting ruin to nominate a bogus Republican.

The progress of civilization among our colored fellow-citizens of the South is displaying itself in all the striking ways familiar to other parts of the world. Thus, "Dr. Zeke, an original colored dentist," advertises in the Augusta (Ga.) papers, that he is prepared to supply to colored ladies, "artificial teeth, with *plumpers*, mounted on plates in a neat and durable manner, *to restore the original expressions of the face*." We had supposed that "plumpers" were the very last and highest expression of fashionable art; and we must feel hopeful of the colored race when we see them capable of rising so rapidly to such heretofore inconceivable heights.

The question is canvassed in Ohio whether, if Senator Wade becomes acting President by the conviction and removal of Mr. Johnson, there will be a vacancy in the representation of Ohio in the Senate, to be filled by the Legislature. Mr. Vallandigham thinks there will; but the better opinion is that there will not. If Mr. Wade becomes acting President, it will be solely because he is President of the Senate,—and he holds that office only as a Senator. If he ceases to be a Senator, he will *ipso facto* cease to be President of the Senate, and cannot therefore be acting President. It seems quite clear that his office as Senator will not be vacated in case of the President's conviction.

Now that we are to have the Freedmen's Bureau for another year, we trust that Gen. Howard will go to work and see that its expenditures are reduced to the lowest possible limit. So far as the money is used for the sustenance of destitute negroes, we should think the disbursements should be very small this year. The rule for the distribution of rations should be a very rigid one. There must not be the slightest encouragement to idleness in any case, and the blacks must by hard lessons be forced to feel the necessity of self-help. Gen. Howard is a conscientious and upright officer, and he manages his Bureau with honesty and the feelings of a philanthropist. If he will conduct it with the closest and severest economy, watch the conduct of every subordinate, scrutinize the expenditure of every dollar, and keep an eye on the distribution of every pound of meal, he will commend this national charity to the endurance of those who are taxed for its support.

We have heard of a number of attempts to kidnap negroes from Florida and carry them to Cuba for sale as slaves. A Louisiana paper has information of two small vessels having made an attempt in this direction, and it gives the names of a number of persons alleged to have been engaged in the affair. Even though the accuracy of these statements may be doubted, it would be worth while for Mr. Seward to call the attention of Capt. Gen. Lersundi to the subject, and to the probability of such attempts. No slave can be landed in any part of the island without his instant knowledge of the event; and we venture to say that, eager though the Cuban planters may be for negroes, he will at once make it impossible that one should be introduced to Cuba from this country. He is anxious for the friendliest relations with the United States, and will tolerate nothing that threatens to interrupt those relations.

A Texas paper assails Grant because he was once a wood-seller in St. Louis, and afterward a dealer in hardware, nails and old iron, in Galena, Ill. It says that "these pursuits require no ability, and indicate, in the individual who will consent to follow them, very little of that greatness of thought and extension of view which are said to distinguish those who are destined to become the rulers of men." Now, we must beg leave to differ from this rebel as to these pursuits requiring no ability. We hold that immense ability may be associated with them, and we hope the Texas editor has the ability to refrain from being funny over the assertion. A man may possess as much "greatness of thought and extension of view," when he is dealing in nails and old iron, as when he is governing a State or leading a conquering army. He may exercise high intellectual powers as a "wood-seller," and may put as much genius into a common business as would serve for the management of the affairs of a world. The high-

est intellects do not always occupy the highest or most prominent places, else why should this lofty critic of GRANT be a mere scribbler in a Texas newspaper?

The women employed in clerkships in the departments at Washington, are, of course, continuing their efforts for increase of salary. A Washington correspondent of the *Revolution* gives some interesting facts about them. In the Treasury Department, 519, or about one-fifth of the clerks at present employed, are women. Their salary was fixed at $900 per year, in the General Appropriation bill of July 23, 1866. There are also 50 women employed as laborers in the printing currency division, at $50 per month. Women are also employed as clerks in the Interior and Post-office Departments, the Freedmen's Bureau, and a number in the Government Printing-office. The writer (who is a lady) says that "the great hue and cry raised against 'Treasury girls,' proceeds from a class of men who, assuming to be the natural protectors of women, set their faces firmly against any plan which offers to make women in any degree independent of their protection. Such protection as the wolf gives the lamb!" We quote this remark because it differs from so many other statements made on the same subject.

We have recently spoken of the extreme poverty of New-York in the matter of scientific collections and museums of natural history. In this respect we are as much behind Boston as we are behind the third and fourth-rate cities of Europe. AGASSIZ and his co-laborers have been of untold benefit to Boston as regards these things, and any amount of money for any of their new projects can at any time be had, either from the State Legislature or the wealthy men of the city. The wealthy men of New-York, to their discredit, have heretofore taken hardly any interest in such matters, and as a consequence, such scientific collections as have been from time to time in the City, have either got destroyed or been sold away, or are buried out of sight. A correspondent writes us that Dr. TORRY's magnificent herbarium and botanical library (belonging to Columbia College,) are badly in want of a suitable fire-proof building for their care, preservation and arrangement, to say nothing of their accessibility and consequent usefulness to science. The collection is one of such extraordinary value that its loss would be a calamity to science, even beyond that we have sustained in the loss of other scientific collections. In Boston, the necessary means for such a purpose would at once be provided by the wealthy citizens, as has already been proved in half-a-dozen cases, and particularly in the case of a museum similar to this, for which a Boston gentleman erected a fire-proof building at a cost of over $12,000. Have we no rich men who care anything at all about science, or about anything but their riches?

Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET, who has worked so long and successfully for the instruction and care of deaf mutes, writes us of the difficulty of obtaining employment for this unfortunate class of people. He says that the number in this City is now so large that some are almost always out of work; and he speaks of a house-carpenter, a man who has worked in a screw factory, another in a foundry, and another in the packing department of a wholesale dry goods store, who are now looking for situations. We understand that those who employ deaf mutes find little trouble with them in their labor, and at the same time find them unusually conscientious, faithful and intelligent. We trust that those who may be able to give employment to such persons will communicate with Mr. GALLAUDET.

The election in Rhode Island for Governor and State officers comes off on Wednesday, but the contest excites very little interest outside of the State, for the reason that there is no doubt of the election of the gubernatorial candidate of the Republicans, Gen. BURNSIDE. There was some little commotion caused by the discovery that the State Treasurer, Gen. TEW, who was also nominee for the position next term, was a defaulter to the State, but his name was immediately removed from the ticket and his place supplied by a responsible candidate. At the election in 1866 Gen. BURNSIDE obtained 8,197 against 2,816, and at the election last year he had 7,372 against 3,178. The returns will not vary much this year.

THE REVISION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—The statement that Dr. HACKETT, of Newton Theological Seminary, is to take charge of the revision of the English translation of the Bible, under the auspices of the American Bible Union, is erroneous and does injustice to one of the most learned scholars of the age. That work has been and will still remain in the hands of Dr. T. J. CONANT, of Brooklyn, who has already published translations of Job and Matthew, and is now finishing the translation of Genesis, which will be published in May. Dr. CONANT's translation of Job is admitted by European scholars to be one of the most valuable contributions to Biblical literature ever made. Dr. HACKETT has resigned his professorship at Newton in order to coöperate with Dr. CONANT, who retains entire control of the work he has so ably commenced.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The attractiveness of "Rosedale" has in no way diminished, and yet the "last nights" of the play are announced at Wallack's Theatre. The piece will be withdrawn after next Saturday's performance.

A tiny child dancer, who is called "La Petite Ravel," will give some newness to the ballet in "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic to-night. Mr. LACY, the *Harlequin*, resumes his part to-night also.

The "White Fawn" will be acted at Niblo's Garden this evening for the seventy-second time. This piece continues to be successfully represented at the Boston Theatre also.

All the evenings of the present week at the New-York Theatre will be devoted to benefits for the *attachés*; to-night the drama of "The Hidden Hand" and the farce of "No," will be acted for the benefit of Messrs. SCHELL and DENHAM, the artist and carpenter of the establishment. Mr. H. RYNER has a benefit on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD begin the second, and last, week of their present engagement at the Bowery Theatre this evening. They will appear, with their intelligent dogs, in "The Wandering Harper and his Dogs," and "Brounie of the Brig."

Mr. DE WALDEN's new play, "Joe," pleases the visitors at the Broadway Theatre, and will be played through the current week. Some alterations have been made in the finish of the piece, and the curtain falls now upon a livelier scene. Mr. CHANFRAU's engagement closes after twelve more performances. "Our American Cousin at Home" is in preparation at the Broadway.

The "Cynocephalus" will appear at the Circus every evening, and at the Wednesday and Saturday *matinées*, until the end of the season, which is not very far off.

Mr. BUDWORTH's brief engagement at Banvard's Museum ended on Saturday.

Miss LACOSTE is to give her recital of "Julius Cæsar" at de Garmo's Hall, on Fifth-avenue, to-night.

The sale of seats for Mr. DICKENS' farewell course of Readings begins at Steinway Hall this morning, at 9 o'clock.

The performance for the benefit of the unfortunate Boone family, to which we have already called attention, is to be given at Steinway Hall to-night. The entertainment is quite worthy of patronage, for the programme is an interesting one from first to last. More than this, charity beckons from the doorway, and her signal was never displayed on an occasion more deserving. Mrs. BOONE and her three clever children are to appear in various scenes and recitations, humorous as well as tragic, and in other precocious performances, in which they have all made some reputation, and they will be assisted by musical and dramatic talent of excellent quality.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL begins an engagement in Washington to-night.

Mrs. KEMBLE is to give a course of her readings in Washington this week, also.

The "Devil's Auction" has found its way to Hartford, where it was produced on Saturday evening.

The "Grand Duchess" is pleasing the St. Louis public.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Hartford—The Republicans Charged with Sending Irish Voters out of the State on False Pretences.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Sunday, March 29.

The Democrats had a mass meeting at Music Hall last evening, which was addressed by W. W. EATON, of this city; S. D. CLAY, of Maine; a Mr. SAGE, of New-Jersey, and others. Mr. SAGE said he had come down here to tell the Democracy what a base trick had been played upon them by the Radicals of this city. They had issued handbills here notifying the laboring men that 200 laborers were wanted to build a bridge somewhere in New-Jersey, and had thereby induced that number of Irishmen to leave the State—the Republicans furnishing them with free passage to Jersey. The truth was, he said, that no laborers were wanted there, the contract for the bridge having been already made and the work nearly finished. He had brought back with him about 100 of the Irishmen, who found themselves in Jersey without work and destitute of funds. A letter was read from C. CHAUNCEY BURR vouching for the truth of the story. The name of Mr. BLAKESLY, of this city, was given, as the man who furnished the Irishmen with tickets to Jersey; but where the money came from they could not tell, though it was evident, they said, that it must have come from the Republican Party.

The Republicans here pronounce the whole story a Democratic electioneering trick. If the Republicans attempted any such game as that, they certainly played it out in a very stupid manner; for if they had only waited till the last of this week, and then chartered a steamer to carry the Irishmen to Jersey, they would have saved a good deal of money by the operation, besides rendering it impossible for the Irishmen to get back in time to vote on election day.

It is scarcely probable that such a thing could have been done here without some Democrat discovering the trick; and the fact that the Democracy first learned it from a Jerseyman, sent on here by C. CHAUNCEY BURR, stamps the whole story as a roorback. The Democratic papers, however, will swear to its truth, and make a great handle of it from now till election.

Republican Mass Meeting at Mystic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MYSTIC, Conn., Sunday, March 29, 1868.

A very large mass meeting was held here last evening by the Republicans. Stirring addresses were made by Gen. W. T. BENNETT, Gov. BLAIR of Michigan, and Gen. COCHRANE of New-York.

The Town Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The Politics of Windham County—Mass Meeting in Brooklyn—Gens. Sickles and Pleasonton and Gov. Hawley Present—How they Conduct Meetings in the Rural Districts—A Grandson of Israel Putnam Among the Speakers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BROOKLYN, Conn., Saturday, March 28, 1868.

Politics, it is said, makes strange bedfellows, and a faithful chronicler of the items of a political campaign will occasionally be led into strange out-of-the-way places. The town whence your correspondent now hails, though it may have been hitherto unknown to a majority of the readers of the TIMES, is, nevertheless, a place of much more importance to the residents hereabouts than its namesake on Long Island; and, if it is not blessed with a Mayor and Common Council, has at least a Board of "Selectmen," who are quite as useful, and far less expensive. It is, moreover, the shire town of Windham County—which, in Colonial times, witnessed the exploits of the brave old ISRAEL PUTNAM—and nestled among the quiet hills up in the northeast corner of the Land of Steady Habits, four miles off the line of a railroad, it affords about as good a specimen as can be found at the present day of a peaceful, well-deported, correct, Orthodox, square-toed New-England village of the olden time. It is just the place where one would expect to see the genuine Yankee of which we hear so much, and also just the place where one would not be disappointed. I have met scores of them during my short tarry here—the veritable Solon Shingles of the play—and have several times found myself on the point of asking the innocent husbandman whom I encountered on the street if he had found "that barrel of apple sass." Most of the Shingles whom I have met, however, have turned out to be Democrats, and if they have lost their "apple sass," they have invariably found their jug. Democracy here, as everywhere else, I find has a strong affinity for the jug, and it is as easy to distinguish a Democrat from a Republican in a New-England village, as it is to tell the church steeple from the tavern sign. "Once a Democrat always a Democrat," is also a peculiarity, as it is the boast of the country-men of that party—particularly of the older members. They never knew but one man in this country, and he was Gen. JACKSON. All Democrats from his day down are Jacksonian Democrats in their estimation, and are bound to have their support. The ranks of the old Jackson or Jug Democrats, however, are fast getting thinned out, and another generation is likely to lose sight of them altogether, as Solon lost sight of his apple sass.

At present the Republicans are the ruling party in Windham County, and it was to attend one of their mass meetings that brought me hither. Gen. SICKLES and Gen. PLEASONTON were announced to be present, and the curiosity to see those two heroes of the war brought an immense number of people into the village, many of them coming a distance of eight or ten miles over the muddy roads. It was a rousing meeting, and highly creditable to the Republicans of the town; but the mode of conducting it was somewhat novel to me, though, I am told, quite customary here.

The meeting was opened with prayer by one of the clergymen of the vicinity, of whom there were nine present among the audience. All the deacons of the churches, all the old men, all the young men and a good share of the ladies of the town were present. Mr. CLEAVELAND, one of the prominent men of the place, presided, and Ex-Gov. HAWLEY, prospective Governor JEWELL, Gens. SICKLES, PLEASONTON and others, were on the platform.

Gov. HAWLEY led off the speaking in a moderate, unimpassioned address, befitting the tone of the prayer with which the meeting was opened, and not wanting in charity toward the late misguided rebels. Gen. SICKLES followed in an argumentative address, well-suited to the audience before him, in which he reviewed the course of the Southern people since the close of the rebellion, and showed how they changed their tone with regard to the terms of reconstruction, to which they were willing to submit, as soon as they discovered that JOHNSON had changed front, and how they had grown more and more insolent and rebellious under his leadership. He gave many illustrations of this, derived from his own experience while commanding in South Carolina. His speech was listened to with close attention, and as much of applause as a country audience up here ever bestows upon a speaker. His mention of GRANT's name as the leader in the next Presidential campaign, and the man who was to bring the country triumphantly out of its troubles, had the effect to break through the ice of reserve and propriety which the opening prayer had made to appear so seemly, and all hands, including the deacons, and I believe the parsons, too, joined in a round of hearty cheers.

Gen. PLEASONTON followed in a brief speech, which was well received, and then some one called out for "TYLER!" "Gen. TYLER!" After a good deal of coaxing Gen. TYLER was induced to take the stand. He presented the appearance of a man about 65 years of age, with a round, jolly countenance, a big, bushy head, portly body and short legs. He is a grandson of old Gen. PUTNAM, and, I should judge, a great favorite among the people up here, particularly the younger portion, who like to hear him speak because he always makes them laugh. He made them laugh on this occasion, which they had apparently feared to do before he took the stand, owing to the crowd of parsons and deacons in attendance. Gen. TYLER didn't seem to care for the parsons, however, any more than his ancestor did for the wolves, nor did he heed the solemn prayer with which they opened the exercises, but pitched in, pell-mell, like a true unregenerate son of Adam. It might be very well, he said, for Gov. HAWLEY to excuse and forgive the rebels, for Gov. HAWLEY was a Christian, and that might be Christian doctrine; but as for him, he could not and would not do anything of the sort. He had looked his Bible all through very carefully, and had not found it anywhere laid down that a man ought to love a rebel; and if he ever got hold of a Bible that did say that, he should regard it as a misprint, and go straightway and change it for another. [Great applause among the boys.] He proceeded in this strain for some time, constantly protesting that he was no speaker, and was not going to make a speech, and constantly being urged by the boys to "go on." There was a great deal of hard, blunt common sense in the old man's speech, and I couldn't help thinking he would prove a great card before a New-York political audience. I hope some one will trot him out into the world, for he is altogether too spontaneous for the serious and high-toned propriety that prevails up here.

Mr. JEWELL was introduced to the audience during the meeting, and, although disclaiming faculty of public speaking, showed by the few remarks he made that it would not be a difficult thing for him to become an efficient orator.

At the close of the meeting some thirty or forty young men, who were soldiers in the army, and some of whom had served under Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON, came forward to the platform and shook hands with their old commanders, and had a pleasant chat. They excused themselves for not giving the Generals a more cordial greeting and making their applause more demonstrative during the meeting, saying that "they felt all the time as though they were in a class-meeting."

The Republicans are fully aroused and thoroughly organized in this town, and, indeed, throughout the county, and calculate to astonish the State with their vote at this Spring election. Last year they had 1,374 majority in the county; this year they count on at least 1,700, and probably 1,800 majority. Gen. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, has addressed large audiences at Killingley, Putnam and other towns in the county during this week, and he reports it as the most hopeful county in the State. It is known as the most *Radical* Republican county in the State, and the heartiness and unanimity of the popular sentiment in favor of GRANT is somewhat significant.

S.

BOSTON.

The New-England Methodist Conference—Interesting Proceedings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

The growth, power and importance of the M. E. Church in this part of the moral vineyard is felt in the proceedings of the New-England Methodist Conference which is holding its annual proceedings at the Meridian-street Church. The session is the sixty-ninth of that ecclesiastical body. The attendance is large and many prominent divines of the Church from various sections of the country are present. The New-England Conference embraces the following territory: The whole of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains, excepting a few square miles northeast of the Merrimack River, in Essex County, and a section of country southeast of a line running from the northeast corner of Rhode Island to the Neponset River, in Norfolk County. The time was when the Conference embraced all the New-England States, but the rapid growth of the denomination found it necessary to carve the jurisdiction into as many conferences. Sixty-nine years ago the first conference of the M. E. Church was an unpretentious affair, but the leading spirits of the Church had faith to believe that by "preaching the Gospel to every creature," the denomination would rise to importance and power. There are a number of the old pioneers present at the session of the Church who blessed God that they had been spared to witness the great progress the Church has made. The appointments of the New-England Conference are divided into four districts, and embrace four presiding elders, one hundred and ninety-six members and eleven probationers. The appointments generally average one hundred and seventy, with a dozen circuits and small stations.

The proceedings of the Conference are presided over by Bishop AMES, of Illinois; and such men as Rev. Dr. J. M. TRIMBLE, of Cincinnati, one of the Missionary Secretaries of the Church in the West; W. L. HARRIS, D. D., J. H. VINCENT, D. D., A. J. KYNETT, D. D., and other prominent workers in the machinery of the church are present. Eighteen supernumerary and twenty-five superannuated preachers have been placed on the list for the ecclesiastical year. The several reports of the Presiding Electors showed a satisfactory condition of the Church, although the complaint of need of more edifices and money to build them was general. The benevolent contributions have not been as large as they ought, although fully equal to those of previous years. It seemed to be the opinion that more sermons were needed all round—that sermons were the best remedy for sore throats and that a return to the practice of the fathers, the kindling of the fires of revival in places where Methodism has no local habitation is what is most needed to give a new impetus to the prosperity of the Church within the Conference limits. The annual Conference Sermon was by Rev. J. NOON, of Brookfield, who paid his attention to an examination of and reply to the dogmas of Unitarianism and Universalism, and to an exposition and defence of atonement and of eternal punishment of the wicked hereafter. The anniversary of the New-England Education Society was held on Thursday afternoon. The Society has been in existence twelve years, and is designed to aid poor young men to the ministry. The loans last year amounted to about $1,900. A pressing want called this child-society into existence. Educated Methodist ministers, it was claimed by one speaker at the meeting, are wanted in the land, and unless they are as intellectual as the masses they will lose their influence among them. Rationalism and Romanism are waring against Christianity, and unless Methodism furnished its quota of men to combat error the cross of the Romish Church would at no distant day glisten from the spires of all Protestant churches and from the capitols of all the States. It was absolutely necessary, too, that the Methodist ministry should have every educational advantage in order that the faith should live. The Society during its existence has aided eighty-five young men in preparing for the ministry; and there are at the present time one hundred and thirty-four young men studying in the Methodist colleges in New-England.

Among the reports of the committees was one favoring coöperation of the Church with the American and Foreign Christian Union on the ground that the time had arrived when the Union should hold the same relations to the Methodist Episcopal Church as the American Bible Society did at the present time. This report was unanimously adopted.

Persons attendant upon the sessions of the Conference, must have observed the marked intellectuality in the clergy and laity as compared with the early conferences of the Church. The false idea that it is not necessary for a Methodist preacher to experience a regular theological education, but to simply expound the scriptures in an extemporaneous sort of way, with more zeal than knowledge, is now past away. Some of the most learned and eloquent divines in the Church of Christ, are to be found in the ranks of the M. E. Church, and the New-England Conference has its share of talent. For instance, there is Cummings, Cooke, Tree, Warren, Chapman, Twombly and a host of others. Perhaps one of the most eloquent preachers in the Conference, is J. A. M. Chapman, D. D., of Boston. His sermon at the Boston Theatre on one Sunday evening, placed him at the head of the Boston clergy. Mr. Chapman is not a "sensation" preacher by any means; he does not court popularity, but his eloquence and his large congregations come unbidden like the stars. Mr. Chapman preached the Educational sermon on Friday evening. It was a scholarly production.

During the sessions of the Conference the routine of business was occasionally relieved by some of those pleasant exhibitions of Christian friendship which serve as a reminder that no one church organization alone can monopolize the work of "converting the world." The next day after Mr. NOON's criticism upon the doctrines of Unitarianism, a communication was read from Rev. E. E. HALE and Rev. G. HEPWORTH, officers of the National Conference of Unitarians, congratulating the M. E. Church upon the success of its missionary work, and offering the assurance of their prayers, and hopes that like success may attend it in the future. An address of sympathy and congratulation was then made by Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, (Unitarian.) Five of the most prominent clergymen in the Conference were appointed to consider the communication.

Bishop AMES has said a good many good things in the course of his duties as presiding officer. He speaks without reservation, and in some instances has no respect for the tender spots of some of the clergy. In speaking of what a minister should be he observed that "firstly," "secondly," &c., clear up to "in conclusion," could not convert sinners; that ministers were afraid to use the personal pronoun, and were afraid of offending intellectual people by telling personal experience. Ministers, also, were put under bonds to preach Christ and him crucified, instead of lecturing on the language of the flowers or the rocks, or the science of astronomy or the mysteries of mathematics. Those preachers who are inclined to write "scientific" sermons, and run away entirely from their text, find no favor with Bishop AMES.

The following are the delegates elected to the General Conference, which meets at Chicago in May next: Rev. L. R. THAYER, Rev. J. PORTER, Rev. W. BUTLER, Rev. D. SHERMAN.

The appointments will probably be made on Monday next, and the session will close on Tuesday.

The Methodist Church in Boston now comprises thirteen societies. The first church was established in 1792 in "Methodist-alley." The Society worshipped in a building that cost about $800. Thirty-six years afterward it took possession of a brick edifice, and in twenty years more purchased the then most costly church structure in the City, paying $40,000 for that which cost $90,000. The Tremont-street Church is what the world's people call the most "fashionable." It is up town. This, with the Bromfield Church, contains most of the wealth of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City. The Church in Boston devotes much of its time to missionary labor, and supports a good many Sabbath-schools outside of the regular organization. The Church property amounts to nearly $1,000,000, and some of its members represent nearly that amount in their contact with Mammon.

VIGIL.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Anticipated Fenian Raid—The Canadian Debt—Postal Matters—Government of Manitoba—Mining News—The Government Bills.

From our own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

Another Fenian raid would seem to be a probable event; at any rate the Dominion Government profess to have received sufficient information to warrant them making preparations for an expected descent somewhere on the frontier. The seven brigades of troops in Ontario and Quebec are to be held in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and in addition there will be 1,300 volunteers, including a militia field battery. The authorities are determined to do the work well this time, and with that object in view, will rely upon the regular troops, a portion of the volunteers acting with them. Each of the seven brigades is to have an assistant volunteer officer, and thus regulars and volunteers will act in concert. The necessary orders have been issued, and the arrangements will be carried out at once. It is not expected that at present any troops will be sent to the front, but provision is made for their immediate transport to any point required. Active non-commissioned officers have been sent out to watch the movements of suspected persons, and everything is being done that can tend to aid in eliciting information of the movements of the Fenians. Very little credit is given to the story of the expected raid; the Government have been deceived before, and may be again; but they are determined to be ready for any emergency. It is certainly a wise step to put the regular troops in the front.

THE DOMINION ARBITRATORS.

The business of settling the old Canadian debt, and apportioning it among the Provinces, moves rather slowly. The arbitration should have been entered upon some time since, but the third arbitrator was only appointed the other day. It is strange that there should have been such tardiness in so important a matter. The settlement will be very difficult, and it is believed that little has been done to forward the work which must now soon be commenced. The arbitrators are Col. GRAY, of New-Brunswick, for the Dominion; Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON, for Ontario, and Hon. Mr. DAY, for Quebec.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The new Post-office law comes into effect on Wednesday next, and will involve some important changes. The reduction of the uniform rate on letters passing from any one section to another in the Dominion to three cents, is deemed the most important. The rate of postage between Canada and the United States will at the same time be reduced to six cents, if prepaid. A strong effort was made to adopt the United States plan of prepayment, but it failed. It would certainly be better than the plan of fining or adding two cents to every unpaid letter in the Dominion, and four cents to each letter from the United States. The commutation rate upon newspapers to subscribers will be five cents per quarter. The Post-office savings banks also come into operation on Wednesday, and every office at present—a money order office, will have a savings bank attached. Sums from $1 up to $1,000 are to be taken at four per cent. interest, but no sum above $1,000 will be kept at interest. The new stamps have been prepared, and are now in circulation, namely, fifteen cents to prepay a letter to England *via* New-York; twelve and a half cents being the postage on letters to England *via* Canadian steamers, six cents American postage, three cents Dominion postage, two cents for transient newspapers, one cent for manuscript sent to publishers, drop letters, &c., and half a cent for publishers who may prepay newspapers to their subscribers. With the exception of the fifteen, twelve and a half, and one-half cent stamps, the others are pretty much after the pattern of the United States stamps.

NEW GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA.

A section of the people of the Red River settlement have shaken off their allegiance to the Hudson's Bay Company, and a new Government has been established at Manitoba, not far from the *local* of the Red River Government. It has been brought about by a bloodless revolution; and the new Government, through its President, Mr. THOMAS SPENCE, formerly a resident of Canada, have addressed the Colonial Secretary, and inform him of their intention to remain loyal to the Crown of England. This extraordinary movement is said to have been brought about by certain acts on the part of the magistracy, and the tardiness of our Government in bringing the Red River Colony into the Dominion. It does seem extraordinary that so long a time should have been permitted to elapse without anything being done to carry out the promise made to the people of the Red River settlement. The difficulty is said to be the unwillingness of the Imperial Government to ratify the proceedings of the Canadian Government.

THE MADOC GOLD DISTRICT.

A great scandal has fallen upon the gold operators in the Madoc District. It had been reported that the "Empire" mine had produced from a quantity of ore at the rate of $21 40 per ton, and a certificate of the fact was given. Upon this representation the proprietors succeeded in inducing other parties to take an interest in the mine; but it has since transpired that the ore was "salted;" or, in other words, gold was obtained elsewhere and mixed in the ore. People will be careful in future how they receive statements from the gold mines in the Quinté District. A rich mine, yielding $20 83 to the ton, is reported to have been found at El Dorado, in the same district, but the "salting" idea will haunt every one after this, and it will be difficult to get credit to any statements put forth, no matter how they may be fortified by the certificates of the assayers. The scandal has done for the gold business.

COST OF THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.

After all the indignation that has been indulged in about the costliness of the public buildings in Ottawa, it appears by a return just made that they only cost $2,745,012 67, including fitting up of grounds, and $29,122 75 for arbitrations and other expenses. The cost of maintaining the buildings, supplying firewood, gas, help, &c., for 1866, was: Parliament Buildings, $15,833 70; Departmental Buildings, $13,176 13. Most people have been under the impression that the cost was one-half more.

THE GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The Finance Minister has not proceeded with his Currency, Banking and Insurance bills, as he has had to listen to the representations of deputations on each. All the bills will be considerably modified. The bankers have come down hard upon Mr. ROSS, and he has to yield to them, for they are too powerful to be ignored. The insurance representatives have been equally energetic, and have succeeded pretty well.

THE LINCOLN ELECTION.

The election for the County of Lincoln takes place on the 2d of April. The candidates are Mr. T. H. MERRITT, a son of the well-known Hon. W. H. MERRITT, an American, who died a few years since, and Mr. ECCLES. Mr. MERRITT is said to have deceived his party in coming out as a supporter of the Government. Mr. ECCLES is also a Ministerialist, and the Radicals are completely nonplussed. Mr. MERRITT's father was a consistent Reformer all his life.

Gov. Fenton's Refusal to Pardon Young Ketchum.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 28.

When it was announced that Gov. FENTON had finally decided to refuse a pardon to young KETCHUM, the forger, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts that had then recently been put forth in his behalf, much surprise was generally manifested. The simultaneous and nearly unanimous expression of the New-York papers in favor of his pardon—the chief editorials being moreover pointedly addressed to the Governor himself—had led people to believe that it was in fact simply a foreshadowing of the executive clemency. We certainly formed that opinion, and, upon the above announcement, judged that some hangers-on of the Governor, assuming to represent his wishes, had excited undue hopes in the minds of young KETCHUM's friends; and, while careful to exonerate the Governor from any collusion with such men, so expressed ourselves.

We have now the positive evidence that Gov. FENTON was not only in no way responsible for the efforts made in young KETCHUM's behalf, but that the articles in the New-York papers referred to were published several days after the Governor had finally declined to grant the desired pardon. The following is a copy of a letter written by the Governor to one of the young culprit's intercessors, which had been sent to us, and which, inasmuch as some false impression may have grown out of our former articles upon the subject, we give place to with pleasure:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 9, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The strong convictions expressed by yourself and others have led me to reëxamine the application for the pardon of EDWARD B. KETCHUM.

There are many circumstances connected with the case which would make it agreeable to me to grant the application, if I could do so consistently with a sense of public duty. The youth of the offender, the reputation he had previously sustained, the deep interest expressed by many for whose opinions I have great regard, and the high character of his family and friends, all commend the appeal for Executive clemency to favorable consideration. I am, however, unable to resist the conclusion that if I were to grant the pardon it would tend to impair the confidence of the public in the administration of criminal law. The certainty of punishment, in cases of unquestioned guilt, is essential to the common security; and the nature of the offence in this instance was such as to preclude the remission of the penalty, unless for very clear and satisfactory reasons.

The power which I am asked to exercise in his behalf is one of grave responsibility, and the extension of clemency to conceded offenders is only to be justified by causes which commend themselves so strongly to approval as to overbalance the evil influence of permitting crime to go unpunished. These applications are usually *ex parte*. The representations on which they are based are generally partial, and they often prove to be unfounded. It is not strange that amid the pressure of numerous and important duties, some of the many and persistently urged cases should result in pardons not fully justified. I think it has happened to every incumbent of the Executive office to err in granting pardons, which with fuller means of knowledge would have been withheld, and yet it is possible that the same experience would disclose more mistakes in withholding clemency, than in extending it in unworthy cases. In this instance, however, the recommendations come from sources which entitle them to full faith, but they rest on grounds which do not seem to justify a pardon. The fact of guilt is conceded. The crime was of the gravest character. It was one of a series of offences of a similar nature. It was committed with deliberation. Nothing has since transpired which changes its character. Therefore, in my judgment, the case is not one in which I can properly remit the sentence of the law. Very truly yours,

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

PARKE GODWIN, Esq., New-York.

This letter, it will be observed, is dated March 9. The editorials of the New-York papers, portions of which we quoted at the time, were published between the 15th and 20th. The longest and strongest article of all appeared in the *Evening Post* of the 17th, more than a week after its managing editor, to whom the above letter was addressed, must have known that Gov. FENTON's determination to refuse the pardon was unalterable. The *Tribune* and TIMES quoted, indorsed and enforced the arguments advanced by the *Post* in favor of the pardon. They may have been, and probably were, ignorant of the existences of the above letter; but we cannot account for the elaborate effort of the *Post* in behalf of a lost cause. The only one thing now certain about the matter is that Gov. FENTON's course has been consistent throughout. The friends of young KETCHUM have no just cause to complain of the Governor in the disappointment of their hopes.

Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Notes Found in a Stump.

From the Jackson (Tenn.) Whig, March 21.

On last Sunday evening as little JOHNNY TRICE, a son of E. J. TRICE, Esq., of this city, was playing in a lot in the rear of his father's residence, and but a short distance from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad depot, he discovered a piece of paper projecting from the top of an old decayed stump. It happened that a revenue stamp was affixed to that portion of the paper exposed, which attracted the attention of the little fellow, who is not more than 8 years old, and caused him to "go for it," as he imagined it was a piece of fractional currency. Pulling the paper from its partially imbedded position, he discovered that there were others buried deeper down in the loose trash with which the stump was filled. Gathering up all the papers he had found, he carried them home and showed them to his father, to whom he told the story of their discovery. Mr. TRICE saw at a glance the great value of the papers, and immediately repaired to the spot where they were found and instituted a more thorough search, which resulted in bringing to light two more papers, one of them a note for a large amount.

Through the kindness of Mr. TRICE and Mr. W. D. CLARK, agent of the express company in this city, in whose hands the papers have been placed for safe keeping, we were permitted to examine them all, and here give a description of several of the most important;

One note, dated New-York City, March 4, 1868, reads: Ten years after date I promise to pay to the order of DANIEL BALL, the sum of $13,500, for value received. Signed IRA A. ALLEN.

One note for $3,000, dated New-York City, Feb. 24, 1868, given by H. B. HEWETT, and made payable to DANIEL BALL.

One note for the same amount, in favor of same, and given by CHARLES H. STEWART, No. 8 Pine-street, New-York.

Among the papers are several other notes, some for a considerable amount, with credits bearing various dates entered upon them. Also several mortgages on property in Michigan in favor of DANIEL BALL.

There is also an insurance policy on the steamboat *Hudson* for $15,000.

There is no doubt as to the ownership of the property. The papers evidently belong to DANIEL BALL, if living, or to his heirs, if dead. The telegraph has been used to find the whereabouts of the gentleman, but nothing has yet been ascertained of his locality. It is highly probable that the person to whom the papers belonged was robbed either on the cars or at the depot in this city by some of the accomplished thieves that have of late infested this community.

If Mr. BALL does not make his appearance soon we will be forced to believe that a darker crime than mere robbery has been committed.

The Governorship of Georgia—Judge Reese's Declination of the Democratic Nomination.

Hon. AUGUSTUS REESE has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Georgia, being satisfied that he is not eligible under the Election ordinance of the Convention and the Reconstruction laws. In his letter declining the nomination he strongly urges the election of Judge DAVID IRWIN, whom he describes as "a native Georgian, familiar with the interests and peculiarities and wants of the entire population, and identified in every respect with the honor and prosperity of the State, who, if elected, would shape its legislation and mold its judiciary with an eye single to the good of all the people."

Judge REESE concludes his letter with the following suggestion:

"It is to be hoped that those good men who have not heretofore registered for fear of thereby committing themselves to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts, will not fail to do so at the earliest opportunity. The issue now presented is vastly practical. The question involved in the election of Governor, in my judgment, looking to the great powers conferred upon him by the proposed Constitution, is that of self-preservation, the protection of life, liberty and property. Our people commit themselves to nothing by registering and voting."

Gen. Meade Postpones the Charter Elections in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger, March 26.

Upon the arrival of Gen. MEADE, on Tuesday evening, he sent for Mayor OBEAR and had a friendly talk with him. The General stated that he would soon issue an order postponing the charter elections in Georgia until some time after the 20th of April—the precise day he had not yet determined upon. That his reasons for so doing were that he intended that the election should be perfectly fair, and that on the 20th negroes from all around the cities would be in town, and would, he apprehended, illegally vote the municipal ticket which he did not intend to allow. Before that election a correct registration of all voters living in such corporations would be ordered. He was very earnest in declaring that the elections should be conducted fairly, and nothing illegally permitted if he could help it.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Paper Collar War.

To Jobbers and Dealers of Paper Collars:

I am informed that the Union Paper Collar Company are circulating a report to the effect that I have only a very little chance of success in the Patent suit now pending. I beg most respectfully to contradict that report, as the evidence I produced is so overwhelmingly against them that it is impossible for them to have any one of their patents sustained. The case for the defence was closed in February last. The Union Paper Collar Company have boasted a good deal of having a capital of $3,000,000. If they had all the capital of Mr. A. T. STEWART it would not avail them in the least, as the Judges of the United States Courts are all men of honor, and could not be induced to decide against law and facts; over thirty of the most respectable merchants in this City proved in Court that paper collars have been on sale in this country, more or less, for the last thirty years. Mr. IRA PEREGO swore that he sold paper collars from 1825 to 1833, in this City; Mr. AUGUSTUS H. WARD, late of the firm of WARD, DICKSON & CO., Broadway, proved that he imported paper collars in quantities of about five gross at a time, commencing in 1833. I have in my possession a printed copy of the whole proceeding of the Court; it is open for examination at my store, No. 387 Broadway, and any jobber, or his lawyer, can have access to it any time, and can then judge how the case stands. I am ready for trial at any time, but the fact is, the Union Paper Collar Company know that their patents are a gross fraud on the public, and therefore are delaying the trial all they can. I am making, and have been making, large quantities of collars for many years; if they have good patents why allow me and many other manufacturers to still continue our business in paper collars? If their patents are good they could have placed an injunction on me many years ago and stopped me from manufacturing, instead of their going to the expense of sending lawyers all over the country to intimidate the dealers. Any business man can see it is only a game of bluff and a dishonorable proceeding. Dealers are most respectfully entreated to pay no attention whatever to any threats held out by the Union Paper Collar Company. I will give a bond of indemnity to any dealer purchasing my collars.

—*Advertisement.* S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway.

For Spring style Gents' Hats at reduced prices, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Flushing Trees.
Lawn and Street Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
Grapevines at low rates, by 100 and 1,000.
Roses, on their own roots, of the best sorts.
Apple, Pear, Peach and other Fruit Trees.
For catalogues address
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.
THE ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY for those BROWN DISCOLORATIONS on the face is "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Notice.—All the owners of property, and residents on 30th and 32d sts., are requested to meet at the Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 9 A. M., to take immediate measures to remonstrate against the passage by the Assembly of the *Cross-Town Railroad Bill,* already passed by the Senate. Prompt and full attendance is urgently requested.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Sewing-Machines.—Having arranged for the sale of the New Weed Sewing-machine, on my own account, I take pleasure in inviting the patronage of my friends and the public. W. A. STIMSON, No. 613 Broadway.

Choice Seeds, Plants and Trees!—Priced descriptive catalogues gratis. Freight paid to Boston and New-York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.—Spring fashion hats for gentlemen, ladies and children. Prices reduced.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—SMITH.—On Saturday, March 28, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, MATHEW CLARKSON, Jr., to ANN S. SMITH, both of Flatbush, L. I.

LYON—MILLER.—On Thursday, March 26, by Rev. L. S. Weed, JAMES M. LYON to Mrs. SARAH A. MILLER, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, March 28, in the 76th year of her age, HARRIET, widow of Wm. Anderson, M. D.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Dr. W. C. Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from his residence, on Tuesday, March 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

BARBOUR.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, March 28, HENRY M. BARBOUR, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19, North River, at 10½.

CROSBY.—On Sunday morning, March 29, CAROLINE CROSBY, in the 64th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 52 Varick-st., without further invitation, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to South East, Putnam County, for interment.

DIMON.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, March 29, FREDERIC DIMON, late of the firm of Dunham & Dimon, of this City, in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FEARIS.—On Friday, March 27, MARY A., wife of William Fearis, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 31, from the Willet-st. M. E. Church.

GALE.—On Friday, March 27, Mrs. DOLLY M. GALE, relict of Gilbert B. Gale, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on this (Monday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 146 Elizabeth-av., Elizabethport, N. J. Cars by the New-Jersey Central Railroad leave foot Liberty-st. for Elizabeth at 12 o'clock. Horse cars pass the house every half hour.

GOODRICH.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, March 27, of disease of the heart, Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, in the 51st year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 30, at his late residence, New-Haven, at 2½ P. M., and at the Centre Church at 3 P. M.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, March 28, HARRY DE GROOT, second son of James M. and Jane P. Halsey.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the teachers and pupils of Adelphi Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 31, at 4 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Friday, March 27, at his residence, No. 49 West 45th-st., DENNIS HARRIS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day, (Monday,) at 1½ o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, (Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. His remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

HOUSMAN.—On Saturday evening, March 28, NICHOLAS V. HOUSMAN, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

LAMSON.—In Paris, on Tuesday, March 10, JOHN LAMSON, aged 46 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

MARTIN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, March 26, GEORGE H. MARTIN, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Grand-av., Rahway, N. J., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Rahway to meet those who may leave New-York in the 10 o'clock train from foot of Cortlandt-st.

MATHEWS.—In Havana, Cuba, on Saturday, March 28, EDWARD L. MATHEWS, eldest son of the late Ed. C. Mathews, of this City.

Due notice of funeral on arrival of remains from Havana.

PETERSON.—On Saturday evening, March 28, HENRY I. PETERSON, aged 21 years.

Friends of his mother, Mrs. C. B. Peterson, and uncle, Mr. J. L. Merriam, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of the latter, No. 143 West 43d-st., on Tuesday, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PLACE.—On Sunday, March 29, DANIEL PLACE.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, East New-York, on Wednesday, April 1, at 1 o'clock.

QUIN.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, March 28, JAMES M. QUIN, M. D., in his 62d year.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st. and 3d-av., on Monday morning, at 11½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family vault, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mulberry-st.

RANDALL.—On Friday, March 27, ELIZA H., wife of Darley Randall.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her mother, Mrs. Joseph A. Wright, No. 452 Lexington-av., near 45th-st., on Monday at 3 P. M.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 28, SAMUEL ALBERT SMITH, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 405 West 23d-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

SANDS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late William H. Sands, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

STERRY.—On Sunday morning, March 29, at Fifth-av. Hotel, EDWARD A., infant son of George E. and Kate De Witt Sterry.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 29, at No. 184 Nassau-st., Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, from the City Park Chapel, in Concord-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYNDE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 27, ELIZABETH TROWBRIDGE, wife of Martius T. Lynde, and daughter of John Trowbridge, Esq., of Detroit.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 117 Columbia-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S-A-R-S-A-P-A-R-I-L-L-I-A-N, Associated with other powerful vegetable ingredients that form RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, is curing the worst cases of Chronic, Scrofulous, Syphiloid and Urinary Diseases, as well as Skin Diseases.

A medical gentleman inquires if the Resolvent is a cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotence and Discharges from the System, that threaten dissolution, &c.

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT, when prepared under the old process, cured many persons in this City and elsewhere, who, from self-abuse, had almost placed themselves beyond the reach of cure, but who were cured and since married, and have children. This is good evidence of its powerful curative and fruitful efficacy.

As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all Sarsaparillas—these decoctions are mere washes compared to the powerful, stimulating, strengthening and life-invigorating effects of the true SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. So quick is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it may be detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it is taken.

In ordinary pimples, blotches, worms or insects in the skin, black spots, sores, eruptions, &c., a few doses are sufficient to make the skin clear, smooth and healthy.

In aggravated diseases of the skin, sores, ulcers, fever sores, salt rheum, syphiloid, secondary or primary, this remedy cures permanently, and has cured after the treatment of Ricord, Velpeau, Du Bary of Paris, and the same treatment in this country, failed. (For the theory of cure, see Dr. Radway's new medical book, "False and True," now ready.) Also, many other diseases not proper to mention in a public advertisement. But so powerful is this remedy that physicians who formerly had no faith in Sarsaparilla, are now deeply interested in its wonderful effects, as prepared by Dr. Radway in the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

It is acknowledged to be a superior, a safer and more rapid cure than buchu, juniper, cubebs, turpentine, copabia, &c., for all diseases of the urinary, bladder or uterine organs, and the only sure cure for ulceration and degeneration of the kidneys. Dr. Radway has for several years given special attention to diseases of these organs, and his treatise on kidneys, bladder and the urine in "False and True" is the most thorough and explicit of any published.

THE SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is the best remedy in the treatment of consumption of the lungs and bronchitis. It purifies the blood and loosens the phlegm, so that expectoration is easy. It supplies the waste and decay of the body with a new and healthy material, and repairs the emaciated body with new strength—it secures a good appetite, and checks the waste and dissolution of the lungs. A few doses in consumption will do good.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to GEORGE C. GOODWIN, No. 38 Hanover-st., Boston. Information worth thousands will be given you. Price of RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen.

A WONDERFUL CURE, BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK, of a WOMAN, once in the last stage of CONSUMPTION, now in robust health. CONSUMPTIVES who think there is no hope should visit Miss CATHERINE COLLINS and judge for themselves.

I was called upon to visit Miss Catherine Collins, No. 211 Mott-st., New-York, about the 1st of February, 1866, and found her bedfast and apparently in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. She had night sweats, *Chills*, and flushes of *Heat* at times; very much emaciated, and so completely debilitated that she had to be propped up in bed. I made the examination with my Respirometer, and found the left lung, from top to bottom, so diseased as to be a complete mass of corruption. The right bronchial tubes were also affected, but there were no cavities. She had an incessant cough, and her mother stated that her husband (the patient's father) and several of her children had suffered similarly, and despite the best medical skill then known had died. Although with scarcely any hope, I undertook the case, determined to do my utmost, and did so gratuitously, the family being so poor that they could not afford to purchase the medicine. By using my Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and the Mandrake Pills, and following my advice, and care and attention, she is now well and hearty, and takes pleasure to state her case to sufferers who may call upon her.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK professionally at his Rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

AN EMINENT DIVINE SAYS: "I HAVE been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, will send free a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine to any one sending him their address.

"A GOOD THING;" "HOW TO GET IT." Would you know what you can do best? What calling or pursuit to follow in life? And how to make the most of yourself? Read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It has a very large circulation, is now in its 47th volume, and only $3 a year; or the *Journal* and *Weekly Times* at $4 50 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, or H. J. RAYMOND & CO.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by all druggists.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS NEVER CURED!—Reason why! These fatal diseases, the parents of Consumption, are always combined with scrofula. This combination also produces opthalmia, deafness, loss of voice and taste. Where do we see one case cured by inhalations, troches and snuffs? Echo answers where? The only positive cure is Nature's Sovereign Remedials from Plants, which I have discovered, and which eradicate these fatal maladies, and all scrofula, liver, rheumatic, skin and other eruptive diseases forever. For circulars, send three stamps. WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock, noon; and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10; and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also on WEDNESDAY, notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the General Office and the Stations on TUESDAY P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING-MACHINES are at BARTLETT'S Machine and Needle depot, No. 569 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.
SECOND EDITION.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON,
Publish March 28,
THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX;
OR,
THE COMING WOMAN.
A PROPHETIC DRAMA.
Second Edition, cloth, $1; paper, 75 cents; fine paper, tinted, $1 75.

"A delicious morceau—a gem in its way—full of neat hits and delicate caricatures of human nature."—*Boston Post.*

"The piece abounds in sly hits at both sexes; and is a capital burlesque, kept within limits, so that it always sparkles and is never dull, while it is wise in its comicality, and significantly suggestive in its extravagance and exaggeration."—*Boston Transcript.*

RARE
LONDON BOOKS.

The subscriber has lately received from Europe a very large assortment of
RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,
in all languages and every department of literature, suitable for gentlemen's private libraries, and offers them for sale at very low prices for cash.
Invoices received by every steamer.
A. L. LUYSTER,
(Late T. W. Reeve,)
IMPORTER OF LONDON BOOKS,
No. 138 Fulton-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 28, 1868, as follows: For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 87 DIFFERENCE. For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 33 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. R. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broad-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order HENRY ASHLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company April 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office, or at "the National Bank of the Republic."

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., on Tuesday, April 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1st of April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after maturity.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons of Income Bonds, due April 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax; also, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1868, FROM this Company's seven per cent. equipment bonds, will be paid on and after this day on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo. H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

BONDS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON, Ulster County, N. Y., bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD STOCK. A small amount for sale by W. H. WHITTINGHAM, No. 8 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 28—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110¾	111¼	5-20 C. '67......	107¼	107⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	111½	111⅝	10-40 Registered.	100¾	101
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅝	106⅞	10-40 Coupon....	100¾	101
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅝	109⅞	Gold	138½	138⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅞	108	June 7.30.......	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	105⅝	106⅛
5-20 C. '65, JanJuly	106⅞	107			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY, AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on MONDAY, April 6, next. Polls open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M. F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,346,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six Per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 26, 1868.

NOTICE—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, April 1. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed the 25th of March, to reopen the 2d of April.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1868.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—This Bank has declared its usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st of April next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL.

PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.

Boys thoroughly prepared for Princeton College.

Next Session begins April 8.

References—The Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary at Princeton.

For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, on the Prussian method; a family school of the highest grade, on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from the City. For circulars, apply at the office of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, or address the Principal at Shrub Oak, Westchester County.

BUSINESS WRITING, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business writers. Lessons day or evening the entire year.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

TO LADY TEACHERS.—A SINGLE LADY, possessing literary taste, experience, and a few hundred dollars, is desired to take an interest in a private educational enterprise, permanent and reliable. Address E. T. A., care of Box 17, Station G, New-York.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references given. For circulars, address the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FOR several years past Principal of an Academy, desires a situation after the middle of April. For information apply to F. C. BROWNELL, No. 19 Murray-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED,

A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating price and where can be seen.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

PACKING BOXES, LUMBER, MOULDINGS, PLANING AND RESAWING.—Builders and shippers can have lumber purchased of us dressed to order on the premises. Orders by dispatch post promptly delivered on the most favorable terms.

HUSTED, DUNBAR & CO., No. 534 West 28th-st., near 10th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31,

At 10 A. M., at No. 126 State-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn:

FURNITURE AS GOOD AS NEW—Parlor suites in green reps and hair-cloth, library bookcase, centre-tables, marble-top hall-stand, marble-top bedroom sets, hair and spring mattresses, oak marble-top buffet, pillar extension table and chairs to match, china and plated ware, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, cabinets, machine, Grover & Baker.

SAME DAY,

at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 235 Schermerhorn-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn:

Handsome walnut and chestnut marble-top chamber sets, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, chairs, centre and extension tables, Brussels and three-ply carpets, hat-stand, kitchen utensils.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS.

On TUESDAY, 31st March, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

12 lots on northerly side of 141st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Bloomingdale Road, including the corner.

10 lots on southerly side of 84th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av. On one lot is a superior two-story frame house.

4 lots on northerly side of 83d-st., 150 feet east from 5th-av., in rear of the above.

1 lot on south side of 51st-st., 459¾ feet east of 5th-av. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WEST 48TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST-48TH-ST.—The lease of 2 lots on the south side of 48th-st., 623 feet west of 5th-av., from Columbia College; has 20 years to run from November, 1867, with three renewals of 21 years each at valuation; ground rent $400 per annum and taxes on each lot, 25x100.5. Lots are free from rock and already excavated.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of J. P. BEAUMONT,

to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux,	Hasenclever,	De Jonghe,
A. Guillemin,	M. Calisch,	Diaz,
Louis Meyer,	De Hueyvel,	W. Verschuur,
Seignac,	Fanny Geefs,	Carl Hoff,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Pecrus,
Boddington,	Ingenmey,	V. Chavet,
H. Baron,	Count de Bylandt,	Escoscura,
Lasalle,	Shayer, Sr.,	Von Franken,
Mlle. Rosenboom,	Zeim,	Carl Hubner,
Tschaggeny,	Hern'n G. Ten Kate,	E. J. Cobbett,
L. Mignot,		Rotte,
F. Trayer,	Isabey,	G. Armfield,
Geselschap,	A. Schelfhout,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Nordenberg,	Vautier,	And. Achenbach,
Schlesinger,	Mlle. Bakhuysen,	F. Roffiaen,
Klombeck,	F. Kels,	W. Amberg,
A. Dillens,	W. Rietstahl,	J. Robie,
A. Bierstadt,		Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.

UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF CARL BECKER.

A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.

AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLEMS AND VAN HOVE,

and others of great celebrity.

On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 6, TUESDAY 7, WEDNESDAY 8, AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD,

AT 10½ O'CLOCK EACH DAY,

THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, BAR AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES, &c., &c., of the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, comprising a very large and valuable assortment, very desirable for hotels and parties refurnishing, to be sold without reserve, as the buildings are to be remodeled for other business. Also, the large and valuable stock of WINES and LIQUORS, selected with care and very choice. Full particulars in a few days. Sale positive.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STORE, NO. 73 WARREN-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York:

WARREN-ST.—The valuable store and lease of lot No. 73 Warren-st., south side, between College-place and Greenwich-st. Store is three stories, attic, basement and sub-cellar. Brick, has independent walls; 25x75 feet. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot is 25x75 feet. Leased from St. George's Church; has eight years to run from February, 1868, with renewal of 21 years at valuation; ground rent $1,200 per annum and taxes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 130th-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

6TH-AV.—Northeast corner 130th-st., 4 lots, each 25x110.

130TH-ST.—Two lots on north side, 110 feet east of 6th-av., each 25x99.11 feet. 130th-st. is sewered, curbed, guttered, flagged and graded, gas and water pipes laid.

For maps and permits apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., CORNER 63d-st., and near 65th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

10TH-AV.—Southeast corner 63d-st., five lots, each 25x100 feet.

10TH-AV.—Two lots, east side, 50.2½ feet north of 65th-st., each 25.1x100 feet.

The above are free from rock and even with the grade; 10th-av. is curbed, guttered, paved and flagged.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JACOB LORILLARD, deceased, 63 lots on 124th, 125th, 126th and Manhattan sts., and on 10th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front on west side of 10th-av., between 124th and 125th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.

10TH-AV.—2 lots on west side 10th-av., 50 feet north of 125th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

10TH-AV.—8 lots east side 10th-av., comprising the entire front between 124th and 125th sts., each 25 by 100 feet.

10TH-AV. AND 125TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

MANHATTAN-ST.—6 lots and gores on southeast corner of Manhattan-st. and 10th-av.

125TH-ST.—1 lot, south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., extending through to 124th-st.

125TH-ST.—4 lots, south side 125th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

125TH-ST.—9 lots and gores north side of 125th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

125TH-ST.—3 gore lots north side of 125th-st., 100 feet east 10th-av.

126TH-ST.—7 lots south side 126th-st., 100 feet west 10th-av. 7 lots and gores at the junction of 126th and Manhattan sts. at 10th-av.

The above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the improvements being made and contemplated by the Central Park Commissioners.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST. BY ORDER OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

6TH-AV.—7 lots on the east side of 6th-av., between 57th and 58th sts., including the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 57th-st. The corner lot is 25.5x75 feet, and the 3 lots adjoining are each 25x75 feet, and the 3 northerly lots are each 25x95 feet.

58TH-ST.—2 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the 6th-av., each 25x100.5. Also the lot south side 58th-st., 270 feet east of 6th-av. Also, 3 lots south side 58th-st., 370 feet east of 6th-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV. AND 109TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—1 wo lots on east side of 5th-av., 50 feet 4 inches south of 109th-st., and opposite Central Park.

109TH-ST.—Seven lots, south side, commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STABLE ON EAST 32D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 32D-ST.—The two-story brick stable and loft, situate on the south side of East 32d-st., 80 feet east of Lexington-av., and known as No. 140. The stable has stalls for four horses, gas, and Croton, and is in good order, being 15 ft. front, 20 feet rear, by 58 feet deep.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN 23D-ST.—This day, MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 West 23d-st., all the rich furniture contained in the house; catalogues ready early this morning.

N. B.—Sales at the residences of families during the coming season will be attended to as usual for the last 20 years. Also, goods received at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, one Payne's patent secretary bedstead, all the carpets, beds and bedding, China, crockery, cutlery and glassware, kitchen arrangements, contained in the four-story residence No. 156 Waverley-place. Catalogues at house morning of sale, near 6th-av.

N. B.—Mr. D. will give his personal attention, either at the residence of parties breaking up housekeeping, or at his old established rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on 7th April, 1868, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as "The Worden House."

D. HAWLEY Referee.

CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., March 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have destrained upon the goods, machinery and effects belonging to SOLOMON, SPEAR & CO., at No. 175 Washington-st., in this district, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and assessed against said Solomon, Spear & Co. The property, consisting of a large quantity of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, both loose and in packages; tobacco cutters, presses and all the machinery and implements of a first-class tobacco factory, will be offered for sale at public auction, at United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The steam propellor D. GAZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-10 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 200 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.

Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms made known on day of sale by DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.

NYACK, March 16, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, COMPRISING TWO VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARIES,

Consisting of choice editions of works in every department of literature, many privately printed and large paper works; travels; scarce histories; fine illustrated works; a large number of very scarce and valuable botanical works, &c., &c., most of the books being in the finest bindings, forming one of the richest assortments of books ever offered at auction.

The whole to be sold at auction, without reserve, at the CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES,

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Auctioneers, On TUESDAY, March 31, 1868, and following days, commencing at 7 o'clock P. M., each day.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the Auctioneers.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 16 University-place, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood piano, made by Munns, piano stool, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush, elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle mirrors, carved gilt divans in crimson figured brocatel, gilt marble-top centre-tables, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, elegant orange-figured brocatel lambrekins, lace curtains and cornices. BEDROOMS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved rosewood chairs in orange-figured satin, black walnut dining chairs, black walnut extension table, china, crockery, glassware, &c., lounges in morocco, lounges in hair cloth, rosewood suite in blue reps, together with other furniture, consisting of every article requisite for furnishing a first-class house. Sale without reserve.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 220 West 28th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STERLING SILVERWARE, STEINWAY PIANO, &c., viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in gold and green figured brocatel, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Steinway & Son, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etagere, carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, sterling silverware, consisting of dinner and tea service, being presentation sets, sterling silver-mounted dressing-case, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, black walnut extension dining-table, rosewood dining suite in reps, oil-paintings, engravings, &c. The above will be disposed of without reserve, being the property of a family traveling in Europe. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 53 Varick-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in reps, Plimpton secretary bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany lounges, oak chairs and rockers, mahogany chairs and rockers in hair cloth, mahogany arm chairs, china, crockery and glassware, plated ware, cutlery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 42 Great Jones-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 82 5th-av.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

At No. 12 East 37th-st., at 10½ o'clock, MONDAY, March 30, all the elegant furniture contained therein, including superb rosewood piano, rich velvet carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, chamber furniture, extension tables, bookcases, hair mattresses, bedding, china, glassware, silver ware, kitchen utensils, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

At No. 72 West 19th-st., TUESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the above dwelling. Particulars to-morrow.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 30, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:

2,400 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, part mountain.

600 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo of Schooner *Little Dorrit*, from Palermo.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, SILVER PLATE, PARIANS, CLOCKS, &c.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, MONDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of receiver, the balance of stock of an importer of fancy goods, comprising as follows, viz.:

Elegant Bohemian glass vases, toilet and liqueur sets, cologne bottles, card receivers, Parian groups, statuettes and vases, marble and bronze clocks, silver-plated tea sets, urns, ice-pitchers, castors, cake-baskets, butter-dishes, spoons and forks of various sizes and styles, card-baskets, turrenes, &c., &c.; also, canes, whips, Swiss-carved mantel and étagere ornaments, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue, with branch in Tenth-avenue.

2d.—For building sewers in Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, with branches in Fourth-avenue.

3d.—For building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth-street.

2d.—Both sides of Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, the east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh-street.

3d.—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; also, the north sides of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 30, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

$30,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO take the place of a retiring member of an established firm of first-rate standing in the lumber business in this City; references exchanged; City real estate would be taken in exchange at a fair equivalent in part payment, if desired. Inquire at No. 169 Front-st., from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD, ONE OF THE finest and best located yards in the City, on the west side, leading avenue; old established and doing a large first-class business; lease, furniture, horses, carts, &c.; this is a rare chance. Address COAL BUSINESS, Box No. 4,307 New-York Post-office.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.—FOR SALE the stock, lease and fixtures of the old established flour and feed store of J. H. HALSAY, at No. 414 2d-av. Other business cause for selling.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a jewelry-store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, established over thirty years. For further information address JEWELER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM OR ROOMS WANTED—UNFURnished; suitable for house-keeping, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, E, box 179, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, in a good location, below 30th-st., rent not over $1,500. Address, with particulars, M. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A.—BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WILLIAM H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL SCHUSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK ZIEGLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANK BILLS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS SIMONS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM W. WINANT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRY CONRAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON STERN, also known by the name of WOLF STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas P. C. Spencer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.

mh16-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUFUS SANGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Rufus Sanger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1868.

mh23-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. LAWTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William T. Lawton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York on the 18th day of March, 1868.

mh23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN GREENBAUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nathan Greenbaum, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act: that the 9th day of April, 1868, at 11 A. M. instant, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated the 12th day of March, 1868.

mh16-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and to each of them.

Dated New-York, 23d day of March, A. D. 1868.

mh23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BONNEL, Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Bonnel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

mh23-law3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HIGGINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Higgins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

mh16-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVERETT CLAPP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Everett Clapp, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868.

WM. H. WATERBURY, Assignee,

mh16-law3wM* No. 167 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE for renewal of Certificate No. 2,841 for one share Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy and Transportation Company Stock, lost March 18, 1868.

WM. R. FLYNN.

Dated Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 10, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELY S. HAYWARD, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. McGREGOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEOPHILUS BELDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAN. B. ALLEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID D. ELSTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. PAINE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. COPLAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Dick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of April, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1868.

mh23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. WALTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac M. Walton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1868.

mh23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. ARCHER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, March 20, 1868.

mh23-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD B. ZIPPERT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

mh23-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LEWIS, individually, and as a copartner and for and on behalf of the firm of P. & H. LEWIS, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Lewis, individually, and as a copartner and for and on behalf of the firm of P. & H. Lewis, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868. GEORGE C. COLBURN, Assignee,

mh30-law3wM* No. 55 White-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of George W. Kimball, bankrupt, will be held at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 9th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee,

At the office of Jackson & Seaman, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City.

MARCH 27, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR H. CLOUGH, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Oscar H. Clough, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, March 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

mh30-law3wM*. No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY and MORRIS J. CARD.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Martin Y. Bunn, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of E. Stillman Doubleday and Morris J. Card, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at City of New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. MARTIN Y. BUNN, Assignee,

mh23-law3wM* No. 335 Greenwich-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HATCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles B. Hatch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK,

mh16-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL H. EVERETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN O. HILLYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JASON S. LEONARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE A. BLANCHARD, formerly a member of the firm of Blanchard & Hock, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. GLAZE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 30, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, bankrupt corporation.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, a business corporation created and organized by and under the laws of the State of New-York, and which for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the date of the filing of said petition was located and transacted business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt corporation, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt corporation, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, No. 83 Nassau-st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID S. ORTH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David S. Orth, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1868.

mh30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B HIGHET and JAMES F. CLARK, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Robert B Highet and James F. Clark, in the said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.

mh30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLANDRAU, JR., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Flandrau, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1868.

mh30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. JONES. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of WILLIAM B. JONES, formerly a member of the firm of Lyons & Jones, residing in Brooklyn, New-York, and carrying on business in New-York City, in said District, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

mh30-law No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SHERMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 16th day of March, A. D. 1868.

mh16-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WOOD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, 16th day of March, A. D. 1868.

mh16-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON EMANUEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simeon Emanuel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New York, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

mh30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAXIMILLIAN H. KRUGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Maximillian H. Kruger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

mh30-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

HIRZEL'S GERMAN GAS APPARATUS.

NOT GASOLINE.

For country houses, hotels, factories, seminaries, &c. In successful operation in Europe and the United States; light superior to coal-gas at one-fourth the cost. Refer to Holmes, Booth and Haydens, and Great Brook Company, Waterbury, Conn.

RICHTER & AUSTIN, No. 3 Hanover Buildings, New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........Roussan.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont.....SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE........Duchesne....SATURDAY, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS.
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves......SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 29
Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)......WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, April 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY, April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax)......MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, April 25
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $165.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK will leave SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA......April 9
TRIPOLI......April 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.
WM. PENN, April 18. | BELLONA, May 16.
For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship VIRGO, DEAKEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship EQUATOR, Capt. SPENCER, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos without charge.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, April 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER STEAMER HAMMONIA, put back to Southampton, which cargo is now expected per steamer BORUSSIA, are requested to call at the office of the undersigned for the purpose of signing the average bond and getting the bills of lading of the Hammonia indorsed by us.
KUNHARDT & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $216 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To ensure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN......Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. G. L. NORTON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, April 25.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 3. E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10. from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports. Freight taken as low as by any other line. WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. MATANZAS will sail on following Saturday. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, March 19, 2 P. M.	Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Mar. 26, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, March 27, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, March 31, 12 M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st.) daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF DIETRICH & CO. IS hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. L. A. DOCHEZ will sign in liquidation.—NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.
C. DIETRICH.
LOUIS A. DOCHEZ.
J. C. DIETRICH.

CLOTHING.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, &c., at the highest market price, by calling or addressing a note to Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper, or to take charge of a gentleman's house in the absence of his family, or would like the care of a widower's family; understands the care of children and is willing to assist in any domestic duties; the country preferred. Call on or address M. C., No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A family of two persons, in a village near the City; one to cook, wash, iron and take care of milk of one cow; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 63 Irving-place, corner 18th-st., between 2 and 5 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in washing and ironing or attend to milk and butter; no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, with a young girl who understands waiting, both in one house; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. No. 158 30th-st., corner of 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; or take care of children; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 107 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 408 West 16th-st., in the rear, to-morrow.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, country or City, by a first-class woman; is an excellent laundress; has the best City references; can flute and do up fine muslins; has lived in the best families. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPable girl to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUation in the country as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist in washing; understands the care of milk and butter; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and a good baker; will do general housework in City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook (no washing;) understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 212 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 221 West 28th-st., in the rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; the advertiser is fully competent and has lived with the best of families in the City, and can be fully recommended. Call at No. 29 North Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to Newport. Call at No. 201 West 16th-st., the west corner. Ring the bell. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WIDow, a situation in the country to cook, wash and iron, or do housework, with her daughter, aged 4 years; she will cheerfully work for very moderate wages. Call or address WIDOW, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies' work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking. Call or address No. 185 West 41st-st., near 9th-av., top floor, for one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH City reference, a situation in the City or a short distance in the country; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call or address at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; understands French fluting, linens, all kinds of finery; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soup, meats, all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best of City references from last place. Call for two days at No. 110 West 20th-st., in rear.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY BY A FIRST-class cook a situation; understands bread and pastry; best of City references. Call, or address to No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a small family; is a good sewer; can be well recommended. Call or address F. L., at Savage's grocery, corner of 35th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth or grown children, a situation; good references. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, TO GO OUT by the day in families; can cut, fit and trim perfectly. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHer, and ironer, a situation; is neat and quick, and not afraid of work. Can be seen in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands Spanish or French cooking; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as cook; is truly competent in all its branches; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a smart and willing girl as general housekeeper; is a good plain cook and a good laundress. City reference. Apply in office 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, game and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation to travel with a family going to England; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 88 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress by the week or month. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 112 East 35th-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; best of City reference. No. 238 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; have good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for three days at her last employer's, where she has lived six years, No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 1,257 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; good City reference. Inquire at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a young girl; good City reference. Apply at No. 280 5th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to do waiting alone. Call for two days at No. 232 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone. Call for two days, at No. 232 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

GOOD SERVANTS OF EVERY NATION, Scotch, English, Welsh, Irish and German, to be found at the Union Employment Office, No. 384 Bowery.

FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES, AND summer-houses supplied with cooks and girls for every kind of housework; also, colored help, at MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av., corner of 25th-st., may be found a large number of very desirable servants, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for general housework, both Protestants and Catholics, for City and country.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servant's Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and willing to assist in a garden; is a competent driver and understands the care and management of horses; City and country reference can be had from the gentlemen in whose employment I have been engaged since my arrival in this country; Protestant family preferred as applicant belongs to that creed. Address EPHRAIM BANKS, No. 220 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation either as waiter in a private family, or would take care of an invalid, in which situation he has been employed for some time past; he can give the best of City reference from his last place. Call at or address for two days No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SOBER CAREFUL MAN, with a small family, a situation as farmer; fully understands care and management of horses, cattle sheep and poultry, and everything connected with the farm; best of City reference. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or call on WALTER R. T. JONES, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to a plain garden; has good City and country reference. Call on or address M. C. W., at the livery stable, No. 20 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man of long experience in the business; competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; reference of the highest character; will take charge of a farm in connection with the garden. Address RYE, Westchester County, Box No. 4, for one week; small family.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; has several years' experience; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; has lived five years with his last employer; leaves on account of the gentleman going to Europe; best of reference given. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no incumbrances, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; also would be a plain vegetable gardener; can furnish first-class City references. Address J. P., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; no objection to the country; understands the care and management of horses; can milk if required; has unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young married man with no incumbrance; is a careful driver, sober, industrious, willing and obliging; two years' City reference as to capability from his last place. Address W. C. K., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single young man; no objection to a small garden; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; two years' City reference from his last place as to capability. Address THOMAS, Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, having references of the highest character, for the cultivation of fruits and flowers, out of doors and under glass; also pleasure grounds and vegetables. Address M. D., at Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Son, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND vegetable gardener; is married; one child; will take charge of any gentleman's place; will be disengaged on the 1st of April of his own accord; first-class reference can be given. Address, for one week, J. G., Ridgewood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS coachman and groom; good references; no objections to country or City; understands raising vegetables perfectly; can milk; would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. J., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A French single man; speaks a little English; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to go to the country. Address R. CLOY, No. 878 Broadway, at Mr. Bridgeman's, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business—graperies, greenhouse, flowers, vegetables, &c. Inquire of present employer, J. W. WENTWORTH, No. 119 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and all kinds of farm-work and the care of horses; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address S. A. X., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable colored young man with good references; good waiter and can carve; or can take a situation to drive for a doctor or family. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SOBER ENGLISHman, with good references, a situation either as farmer, gardener or coachman; will take charge of a place or work on shares or by the month; is a married man. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—IN A HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE or restaurant, a situation by a man cook; he is a superior meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts, ice creams, &c., game, poultry, fish, &c., &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden; can milk if required; has the best of references from his last employer. Address M. S., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an experienced single man; is a Protestant; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address ROBERT, No. 300 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; can produce four years' City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. J. STILLINGS, No. 37 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR gardener; is accustomed to the care of horses; is careful and can give good references; is married and has a small family. Inquire of F. KNAPP, No. 86 Broad-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will assist in gardening if required; best City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom for a middle-aged man, a Protestant, of long experience; will be found a first-class man, with the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at Mr. Mix's, No. 596 Broadway, or address A. R.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH A small family, a situation as farmer and caretaker on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, vegetable gardening, &c.; best of reference. Address O., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; is a good vegetable gardener, also understands general work about a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. D., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXperience, a situation as coachman in a private family; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended for City and country. Address J. C., No. 5? 4th-av., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND active young man as coachman in the country; can milk; is not afraid to work, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference will be given. Address Y. O. Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GROOM, WHO understands the care and management of race and fast horses, a situation; can furnish undeniable reference as to capability, character, &c., &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single young man; no objections to a small garden; is a careful driver; is industrious, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 21 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a hotel by a smart, active young man; has the very best reference from his last employer; can read and write well; no objection to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; has many years' experience; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J., No. 39 East 20th-st., stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; can furnish the very best of references from present and former employers. Call on or address No. 149 East 35th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a good groom and a first-class driver; will be useful; if required, first-class references. Address C. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single Protestant young man; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as first-class waiter, or to travel; the best of City reference. Address M. G., care of H. Grassle, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman or coachman and gardener; best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. K., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED LAD A SITUAtion as waiter; or would drive for a doctor; is willing to make himself useful at anything; City references. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SOBER, trustworthy man, with first-class City references; express driver, clerk, porter or watchman, &c. Address J. P., Box No. 179 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man; best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has good City references. Call or address J. H., at Lowden's Saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE NUMber of first-class girls with good references; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish, Protestants and others, for first-class situations in City and country, at highest wages, as ladies' maids, nurses, and family seamstresses, first-class chambermaids and waitresses, good cooks and competent laundresses, first-class cooks, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls; also, smart girls for general housework. Please notice they can be supplied with the above situations without delay at MRS. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR best families, City and country; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German; good cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—EVERY DAY BUT SATURDAY, from 9 to 11 o'clock, a gentleman to teach young boys reading and spelling; salary $7 per week. Address PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; she must read and write well and have unexceptionable City reference. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 41 West 34th-st.

WANTED—GOOD TRUCK WORK; STATE what kind, amount of stock and price. Address J. O. H., Box No. 3,128 New-York Post-office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN NEW-YORK!
BATEMAN'S RENOWNED PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, March 30, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN OFFENBACH'S LA BELLE HELENE,
OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS, produced with the utmost SPLENDOR IN COSTUMES, with a GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE, ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS, SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALL THE ARTISTS COMBINING TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE WORK, THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED TO BE ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH:
SCENERY:
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.
Characters by Mlle. TOSTEE and the other artists.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 202 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD, and (for the first time in New-York,) MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14, (last time but three,) his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16, (last time but two,) his DAVID COPPERFIELD and MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, (last time but one,) his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20, (last time,) his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
The sale of tickets for the Course of Five Readings only will take place at Steinway Hall THIS DAY, (Monday, March 30,) commencing at 9 A. M. Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, March 31,) and following days, at the same time and place.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND ORGAN exhibition of the new organ of the Church of the Incarnation, and Vocal Concert, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 2, 1868, at 8 P. M.
G. W. Morgan, the celebrated organist, with Messrs. Lansing and Tully, will perform on the organ.
Mrs. Mixsell, Messrs. Millard and G. F. Hall will take part in the vocal concert.
TICKETS $1 each.
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
11 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
At G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also, Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

A. L. BATTERSON, FURNITURE EXPRESS and Furniture Storage Establishment, Nos. 687, 690 and 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts. Furniture boxed and shipped or moved in or out of the City. N. B.—The best storage stores and rooms for furniture by load or rooms. Unexceptionable references and twenty years' experience.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, TRUNKS, baggage, pianos, or other property; fine and dry separate rooms, any size; goods taken upon elevators. HAEGER, No. 300 34th-st., near 8th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7¼; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
It is respectfully announced that ROSEDALE, although in the zenith of its attraction and success, can only be performed SIX NIGHTS MORE, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
NEW SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS.
NOVEL EFFECTS.
SPLENDID COSTUMES.
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
The performances of the great drama of OLIVER TWIST will be resumed on MONDAY EVENING, April 6.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
First appearance of the distinguished artist, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, who will appear in the thrilling drama of THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS.
Jean......Mr. J. B. Studley
To conclude with the favorite farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last week of Mr. and Mrs. E. Blanchard and the Dogs. Wandering Harper and his Dog. Brownie, of the Brig. Two-Bedded Room, songs, dances, acrobats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS known in the Equestrian arena has attended THE MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES OF THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS: THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS: which in this City, as IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE, has proved THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY AND THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION ever brought to the notice of the public.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING, BY THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
COMIC EDUCATED MULES.

IRVING HALL.
THURSDAY,
THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT OF MR. F. BERGNER.
Will take place at IRVING HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 2.

BENEFIT OF THE BOONE FAMILY.
At Steinway Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1868. Mrs. ANNA B. BOONE and her four CHILDREN, including Daniel, the youngest orator in the world, will appear at Steinway Hall, assisted by Mme. Marie Abbott, Vocalist; J. R. Thomas, the Vocalist; J. E. Frobisher, the Reader, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, FROM 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., in the parlors of Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, Mr. JEROME THOMPSON'S new picture, "The Old Oaken Bucket," representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LECTURES.

REV. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., will lecture upon *A Visit to Moscow*, with pictures of Russian life and character, in church corner Broome and Ridge sts., at 8 o'clock, THURSDAY EVENING, April 2. Admission 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and repairing the building, &c., on lot No. 174 Mulberry-st., near Broome-st. Plans and specifications of said alterations and repairs can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Two responsible and approved sureties—whose names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract—will be required from the successful bidder. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Dated March 19, 1868.
WILSON SMALL,
HORATIO P. ALLEN,
PETER H. JACKSON,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
OTTO H. COOP,
Committee on Buildings.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL and WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.
The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings.
The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.
The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.
The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.
The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.
The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:
Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.
Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.
No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.
Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT FOR TENDERS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the monthly conveyance, during a period of one year, to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1868, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement.
The steamers will have to leave New-Orleans on Wednesday, the eighteenth day after the first Saturday in every month, or, in the event of the European mails from Liverpool not reaching New-Orleans in time for their dispatch, on Wednesday, as soon after their arrival there as practicable. The passage between New-Orleans and Belize, either way, must be performed within five days. The steamer must leave Belize on her return voyage on the seventh day (inclusive) after her arrival. The contract price will be paid by monthly installments. Tenders will be received at the British Consulate, in New-Orleans, on or before the 23d day of April, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, and at the Colonial Secretary's office, in Belize, on or before the 2d day of May next.
N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the British Government, or with the Government of British Honduras, are exempt from port charges in British Honduras.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon, WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1868, for furnishing to the United States, from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight inch by twelve inch sawed hemlock timber, pieces to be not less than twenty-five feet long, and to be delivered at the dykes on Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, in rafts strong enough to stand steamboat waves.
Bids will be received for so much per thousand feet, and must be made on printed forms, properly certified.
Forms for proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties; stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, March 21, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 30, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York Harbor as may be directed: 345,000 (three hundred and forty-five thousand) pounds of good merchantable Timothy Hay, for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an officer of this Department.
The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hay" and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qm.-Gen.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH INST., ON 10th-st., near the ferry, a POKETBOOK containing papers and notes payable to P. F. Donnelly, and some money; the finder can keep the money, only return the papers to the owner at No. 216 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL AND DINING-SALOON, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings, 50 to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly; entire daily expense about $1 50. For gentlemen only.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—FOURTH WEEK.
A REMARKABLE TRIUMPH.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX......as......CLOWN
"In one moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty, to say nothing of other trifles, including a live donkey and a crying pig."—*Art Journal.*
Mlles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL.
Mons. BAPTISTAN and Mlle. LEAH.
LITTLE VIOLA RAVEL.
The Child Danseuse. Grand Skating Scene, with Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Begins at 8; closes at 10¾. Admission, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, Balcony Chairs, $1; children, 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises 7¾. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1868, will be presented, for the 74th time, the WHITE FAWN, introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne BALLET TROUPE.
Perfect Acting. New Dances.
Superb Scenery. Delightful Music.
Splendid Effects. Spirited Marches.
Rich Costumes. Increased Orchestra.
Full Chorus. Grand Tableaux.
The piece, pronounced the BEST AND MOST COSTLY EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, concludes with THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY. A TRANSFORMATION SCENE unapproachable for its OF PLEASING DEVICE, BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION, AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Devoted to benefits for the following artists. March 30, Monday, joint benefit to J. S. SCHELL, Scenic Artist, and J. C. DENHAM, Stage Machinist—HIDDEN HAND and the farce entitled NO. March 31, Tuesday, benefit of G. H. CLARKE, "Light at Last" and a comical burletta. April 1, Wednesday, H. C. RYNOR, with two excellent pieces. April 2, Thursday, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, "Hamlet." April 3, Friday, HENRY TISSINGTON, Musical Director, "Bull in a China Shop" and "Too much for good Nature," in which Mr. J. K. Mortimer and Mr. M. W. Leffingwell appear, having kindly volunteered. Through the week a host of New-York celebrities will appear in favorite characters. Admission, 50 cents. Box book open for the week. MATINEES ON SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CHANFRAU.
SECOND WEEK OF JOE.
THE COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
CHANFRAU IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY—LAST CHANFRAU MATINEE BUT ONE.
IN REHEARSAL—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

MISS LACOSTE'S RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
DE GARMO'S HALL—5th-av. and 14th-st., THIS MONDAY EVENING, AT 8.
Tickets $2, at Hall, Nos. 895, 711, 701, 652, 114 Broadway.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS APPEARS IN EVERY PERFORMANCE AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS HAS A TRUE CONCEPTION OF ART, SAYS THE NEW-YORK WORLD.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS HAS CREATED A DECIDED SENSATION, SAYS THE NEW-YORK SUN.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS IS MILD, BENEVOLENT AND SAGACIOUS, SAYS THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS IS LEARNED BEYOND HIS AGE OR RACE, SAYS THE NEW-YORK EXPRESS.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS IS "AN AMOOSIN' LITTLE RASCAL," SAYS THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS IS MOST ADMIRABLY TRAINED, SAYS THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS EVINCES GREAT INTELLIGENCE, SAYS THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS IS THE GREATEST OF MARVELS, SAYS EVERYBODY.

THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS RIDES EVERY NIGHT, AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE HALL, NO. 600 BROADWAY.—PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, Tour of Switzerland, India, China and the Holy Land; Kane's Arctic Voyage, and CINDERELLA.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved Seats, 50 cents. Matinee every day at 2; evening, 8 o'clock.

GRAND DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN.
"Song of the Letters," 50c.; "Sword of my Father," 40c.; "Tell Him," 40c.; "Grand Valse," 40c.; "Sabre Galop," 35c.; Flute or Violin Arrangements, 15c. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway. Second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
Song, 30c.; with colored lithograph, 50c.; schottisch, 50c.; galop, 4 c. Flute or violin arrangement, 15c. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT CHANCE!
A few first-class Pianos, splendid tone, warranted in every respect. Price $300, formerly $525.
HARRIS BROTHERS' NEW WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NO. 23 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., offer to the public the finest as well as the cheapest instrument in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND hand grand, square and upright pianos for sale and to let on the most reasonable terms. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are specially prepared, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold ONLY at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. CAUTION—All others are counterfeits. No charge for advice. Her circular, "TO THE MARRIED" sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119 Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Ladies' troubles cured.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TELEGRAMS.

Expected Manifesto in Regard to the Foreign Policy of France.

Anti-Prussian Riots in Northern Bavaria.

Exclusion of American Newspapers from Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

George Francis Train Before a Court of Bankruptcy.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.

The case of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who was arrested for a debt due an English firm, incident to the street railroad speculation some years ago, came before the Court of Bankruptcy at Dublin a day or two since.

Mr. TRAIN presented to the Court a schedule of his assets and liabilities, which the Court rejected as a complete farce, and denounced it as "worth less than so much blank paper."

The Case of the Fenian General Nagle.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.

The trial of the Fenian General NAGLE, which was unsuccessfully attempted at the Sligo Assizes some time ago, will take place before the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city, some time in May.

FRANCE.

A Napoleonic Manifesto in Preparation—Increase of the Guard Mobile.

PARIS, Sunday, March 29.

It is understood that the Emperor NAPOLEON is engaged in preparing an important manifesto in regard to the foreign policy of his Government. The document is expected to appear about the 15th proximo.

It is estimated by the Minister of War, Marshal NIEL, that since the new army bill has been put into operation the *Garde Mobile* of France has been increased to 500,000 men.

GERMANY.

Anti-Prussian Riots in Bavaria.

BERLIN, Sunday, March 29.

Anti-Prussian riots have taken place in the northern part of Bavaria. Crowds gathered at several places and made violent demonstrations against Prussian influence and union with the Northern Confederation.

BELGIUM.

Renewal of the Riots at Charleroi.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28.

Later dispatches mention that the riots at Charleroi, Belgium, have again broken out.

The disorder has spread with alarming rapidity to other mining districts in the neighborhood. The authorities have posted troops, and taken other measures to meet every emergency.

SPAIN.

American Newspapers Excluded from the Kingdom.

MADRID, Saturday, March 28.

The Government is rigorously excluding all American newspapers, seizing them in the mails or wherever found. Even those addressed to Mr. HALE, the American Minister, have been suppressed. Mr. HALE has protested to the Spanish Government against this outrage.

FIRES.

At Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, March 29.

This morning at 2 o'clock the livery stable of DEEBIN MITCHELL, in West Troy, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished the building and most of its contents were destroyed. A dwelling house adjoining was also destroyed.

An unknown lad from Buffalo, who was allowed to stop in the barn, was so badly burned that his life is despaired of.

The loss is about $15,000.

At Boston, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, March 29.

The Methodist Church on Warren-street, Highland district, and two small dwellings adjoining were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000.

In Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Sunday, March 29.

The Linseed-Oil Works of GOULD & BROTHERS were destroyed by fire this morning. The establishment was one of the most extensive in the country. The loss is variously estimated, but cannot be less than $250,000. The machinery alone was valued at $100,000. Nothing has been ascertained as regarding insurance.

In Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, March 29.

Messrs. GRAFF, BENNETT & Co.'s mill in West Pittsburg was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss unknown. Insured for $1,000 in Pittsburg companies.

Revenue Frauds at Galveston, Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sunday, March 29.

A dispatch from Galveston to-day says that the Treasury agents, Messrs. SLOANMAKER and RANDALL, have detected astounding frauds on the revenue here, perpetrated through the bonded warehouses and having ramifications at New-Orleans and elsewhere. Several officials are involved. The frauds are chiefly in tobacco and whisky. In the bonded warehouses at Galveston four hundred barrels, supposed to have contained whisky, were found to be filled with water, three hundred barrels were empty, and fifty barrels had been filled with a combustible compound, with a view, probably, to destroying the warehouses and all evidences of the fraud. The parties implicated have fled.

Distillery Seized in St. Louis—Workingmen's Meeting—Criminal Trials.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 29.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized the distillery of H. T. FARRIS, and arrested the proprietor for distilling without a license.

The second trial of MATTHEW NEMECHEK for the murder of DENNIS DOYLE, thirteen months ago, concluded yesterday, and the Jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Work has been resumed on the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad by THOMAS ALLEN, and the track will be completed to a point on the Mississippi River below the ice line by December.

A large meeting of workingmen was held in the Court-house last night, at which Hon. A. CAMPBELL and JOHN HENCHCLIFFE, of Illinois, and others spoke; and resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of Gen. CAREY's bill, now before Congress, and the establishment of a uniform currency.

The case of VOULLAIRE, for shooting ISAAC M. RUTH in the cowhiding affair a few evenings ago, was called yesterday and dismissed. VOULLAIRE was discharged. RUTH is so far recovered as to be able to attend to business.

Death of a Former Tunisian Ambassador to the United States.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, March 29.

Mr. PERRY, late Consul to Tunis, has received a letter from that place, dated Feb. 29, announcing the death of Gen. OTMAN HASHEM, who in 1865 was Ambassador from Tunis to this country. The letter also speaks of frightful distress in Tunis and Algeria from famine. In the latter place human beings had been killed and eaten by the starving people.

Early Opening of Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, Sunday, March 29.

As far as the eye can reach the lake is clear of ice. Great activity prevails in marine matters. A fleet of vessels is expected to leave this week for the upper ports. Such an early opening of navigation has not occurred in many years. The ice has disappeared without the usual freshet.

Resignation of the Chief-Engineer of the Hoosick Tunnel.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, March 29.

Mr. W. P. GRANGER, Chief-Engineer of the Hoosick Tunnel, has resigned.

Burglary at Brattleboro', Vt.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, March 29.

The store of J. STEARNS, at Brattleboro', Vermont, was entered by burglars on Friday night, the safe broken and robbed of its contents, including $300 in money.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

American Church Missionary Society.

The congregations of the Church of the Messiah, the Church of the Reformation and the Church of the Evangelists, met in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Clermont and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the American Church Missionary Society, last evening. Rev. Mr. THRALL, Rector of the church, conducted the devotional services, and briefly announced the object of the meeting to be to hear from Rev. Dr. DYER and others what progress was being made by the American Missionary Society in the spread of evangelical principles.

Rev. Dr. DYER, Secretary of the Society, said that it might be remembered that in the Acts of the Apostles, after the election of a successor to Judas, the eleven apostles held a prayer-meeting, and Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, went out preaching to the people. He did not talk to them about rites and ceremonies; no, he preached the Gospel. Now, they of the Episcopal Church claimed to be in the direct line of succession of the Apostles, even back to Peter. Now, if there was a revival of religion among the Apostles, why could they, their successors, not have prayer meetings and a revivals of religion. He thought there were ample fields for missionary work in New-York and Brooklyn. With proper efforts fifty new churches might be built and filled in a short time. The financial standard in regard to missions in the Episcopal Church had been year after year $30,000, while all the other great missionary organizations were getting their hundreds of thousands of dollars. Last year the American Church Missionary Society raised $84,000, and the influence of all this was that the old church organization bestirred itself and doubled its former sum. That society had now 125 young men preparing for the ministry, and the field was ready for them as soon as they were ready for it.

Rev. Mr. BREWER, of the Church of the Reformation, said there were two religious systems in the world, the first was the Sacerdotal, and the second was the Evangelical. The first placed the priest (as in the Roman Catholic Church) between the man and his God. The other brought the soul into immediate communion with God. The Evangelical system deemed the Church to be the communion of all who believed in Jesus Christ as their Saviour. Many alarms had been raised about the coming storm in that Church, and there was a great cry of "No Church without a Bishop." This he thought was like objecting to crossing the Atlantic in a ship because it had no figure-head. All they needed was a church on the same basis as that which Christ himself established—a company of good people with Christ in their midst.

Rev. Dr. JOHN C. SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, said the great failure of the work of the Sacerdotal or Sacramental system was that it raised up a human instead of a spiritual Christ. This controversy was about vital things. It affects their religious liberty. This system of the human priesthood, which had been introduced into their Church, was after the Romish pattern. Where this had ever existed, there liberty was trampled under foot. Even where efforts had been made to liberalize the Church of Rome they had been discouraged and denounced by the Pope and the whole Sacerdotal party. And this was where they were tending. Let that Sacerdotal or Popish school obtain sufficient power in this country, and they would suppress all democratic institutions. This Sacerdotal system held in check all the elements of progress in religion as well as in the world. Evangelical principles were in direct hostility to this system. Romanism was in the Protestant Episcopal Church and it must go out, or Protestantism must go out. They had determined to preach wherever God gave them opportunity, and they were in communion with all Evangelical churches. He hoped the people would not be discouraged at what had taken place. There was nothing to fear. Already the enemy was wavering, and the apostolic succession of a few weeks ago was shaking to its fall. There was much to encourage them in their grand good work. The Dean of Westminster, it appeared, had but recently stood up in London, in presence and with the approval of the Bishop of London, and said that ministers of the Presbyterian and other Churches should be regarded as on equal ground with the ministry of the Church of England. That was progress, and the American Church Missionary Society meant to go on with its work and preserve that grand old Church in the purity in which it had been handed down to them by the fathers.

After collection was taken up for the Society, the services were closed with the usual benediction.

American Christian Commission.

A public meeting on behalf of the American Christian Commission was held at Dr. JOHN HALL's church in Fifth-avenue last evening, the church being filled to overflowing. Dr. HALL said that men distinguished in the arts and sciences had long ago formed associations by which valuable facts relating to the arts and sciences had been collected and afterward disseminated, and thus much knowledge had been given to the world. Just as these learned men had done in regard to the arts and sciences, the American Christian Commission proposed to do in religious matters, and thus the cause of religion would be materially helped forward. Dr. HALL then introduced Mr. WM. F. SMITH, of Boston, who said that the Christian Commission was organized about two years ago, and so far had reason to be proud of its success. Mr. SMITH then spoke of the many church conventions that had been held in Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and Maine, and of the immense good that had resulted from them. In one little church in Connecticut, consisting of six hundred members, four hundred had been converted. He regretted, however, to see the apathy that now existed in the churches generally. The people appeared to think that the pastor must do everything and they nothing. This was an entirely mistaken notion. They must rouse themselves and help forward the good work. Mr. SMITH concluded by making an appeal for pecuniary aid for the Commission. He said their expenses were comparatively trifling, but yet more money was wanted, for church conventions could not be held and circulars printed without means.

Mr. D. L. MOODY, of Chicago, followed. He spoke of the good that had already been done in Illinois, where organizations for the spread of evangelization had been started in every county. Church conferences and conventions he thought to be of the utmost importance, for it was during these conferences that light often fell upon them, and they saw just what to do in order to carry out their Master's work.

After a prayer by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, Mr. GEO. H. STUART, of Philadelphia, gave an account of the Convention lately held in Philadelphia, and of the good it had effected. It was the intention of the Commission, he said, to have church conferences held in every State and, if possible, in every county. Much good, he felt sure, must result from such organizations. The Church wanted quickening and the walls of sectarianism breaking down, and these conferences would do the work. He had never known one to be held from which much good had not resulted.

After singing the Doxology, the meeting was dismissed with the Benediction.

The West-street Shooting Affray—Ante-Mortem Examination by Coroner Schirmer.

An investigation was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at the New-York Hospital, in the case of CHARLES NORRIS, who is now in a critical condition from the effects of the pistol-shot wound in the breast inflicted by THOS. FITZPATRICK, at No. 209 West-street, on Friday night, as previously reported.

Mr. NORRIS stated that he believed himself to be dying, and related the facts of the affray. He entered FITZPATRICK's liquor-saloon on Friday evening with some friends, where the party indulged in several drinks. NORRIS afterward became involved in a dispute with FITZPATRICK, who stood behind the bar, regarding some money, FITZPATRICK accusing him of stealing $50 a few months ago. Harsh words were used on both sides, when FITZPATRICK produced a pistol and shot NORRIS. The wounded man acknowledged that both were intoxicated at the time.

WESLEY MILLER, a witness of the occurrence, testified that he entered the saloon with NORRIS, all the party having been drinking freely; FITZPATRICK accused NORRIS of stealing money from him, and ordered him to leave the place; NORRIS did so, but returned soon after and renewed the quarrel, when FITZPATRICK shot him.

Officer FULMER, of the Fifth Ward, testified that he had arrested the accused and searched the saloon for the pistol, but failed to find it.

House-Surgeon CHRISTOPHER MILDEBERGER BELL testified that the wound sustained by NORRIS was extremely dangerous in its character; he considered the recovery of the patient very doubtful.

The jury rendered a verdict against FITZPATRICK, and he was remanded to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the result. Mr. NORRIS is 26 years of age and resides in Greenwich-avenue. FITZPATRICK is a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, and had nothing to say.

Employment for Deaf Mutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has fallen to my lot to try and find employment for the deaf mute residents of this City and vicinity. They are graduates of various institutions, and can, therefore, readily communicate with employers by writing. Having more than ordinary quickness of sight they excel in various departments of mechanical labor. Some have obtained good situations as clerks and copyists. The number is now so large that owing to the changes of business, a few are almost always out of work. I know of a house carpenter who would like to go into the country; of a young man who has had experience in the packing department of a wholesale dry-goods store; of one who has worked in a screw factory, and another in a foundry. These are looking for situations. I hope that such persons as are willing to employ deaf mutes, male or female, will be kind enough to send me word.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS GALLAUDET,
Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes,
No. 9 West Eighteenth-street.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1868.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INQUESTS.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JAMES MCADAM, aged 55 years, who was instantly and accidentally killed by being run over by a Harlem Railroad freight-car, of which he was the driver, at a late hour on Saturday night. As the car was passing Twenty-fourth-street the deceased lost his footing by a sudden jolt and fell in front of the car, one of the wheels passing over his head and causing instant death. After hearing the evidence in the case, the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... The same Coroner held another inquest at the Morgue over the remains of BERMAN EMMERICH, a German, aged 26, who hung himself Saturday evening in the engine-room of H. S. JESSUP & SONS' malt-house, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue. He was sick, destitute and without friends. A verdict of suicidal death was rendered by the jury.... Another inquest was held yesterday, at No. 125 Columbia-street, by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the remains of MARK H. WALLMAN, aged 4 years, who died from scalds received Friday by falling into a tub of hot water. Verdict accidental death.

FIRES.—At a late hour on Saturday night a fire occurred in the millinery-store of MARGARET MCQUADE, at No. 356 Eighth-avenue, who sustained a loss of $250; no insurance.... About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cellar of CHARLES BERNDT's lager-beer saloon, No. 257 West Thirty-fifth-street, the flames being extinguished with trifling damage.... At 7 o'clock a third fire occurred in the office of JACQUELIN & COPPEE, at No. 26 New-street, resulting in a damage of $200..... At 6 P. M. a slight fire occurred at No. 325 East Thirty-fourth-street, caused by sparks from the chimney setting fire to the roof.... At 10:30 P. M. a fire broke out in the tenement house Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-street. The flames originated under the stairway on the first floor, resulting in a damage of $100 to the building, owned by F. VALENTINE; insured. The fancy goods store of Mrs. AMELIA COCH (No. 125) was damaged to the extent of $50; insured for $1,200 in the Phenix and Continental.

ASSAULTS.—Early yesterday morning a fight occurred in the grocery-store of ANDREW CLARK, No. 252 West Twenty-eighth-street, between CLARK and DANIEL CALLAHAN, *alias* Boyland, both using knives. CLARK received a severe wound on the head and CALLAHAN another on the head; neither were arrested.... FRANK COYLE quarreled with JAMES MCCABE, Saturday night, in the Eighteenth Ward, when COYLE had his jaw broken; no arrests.... PATRICK KING, JAMES HALLORAN and MICHAEL MURPHY indulged in a free fight at 2 A. M. yesterday, on the rocks in Fifty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, when KING was stabbed in the eye by HALLORAN. All three were arrested.

CITY CAR ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed yesterday by two unknown men. The messenger of the Belt Railroad Company was riding in a First-avenue car, with a package containing $400 on his way down town, and as the car reached the vicinity of Forty-fifth-street, two men who had got on board at the depot made a sudden assault upon him, and snatching the package from his hands, ran out of the car, sprang into a light road-wagon standing near by the corner, and drove off at a rapid rate. Although an alarm was given by the unfortunate messenger, the thieves escaped.

THE CITY S. S. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in St Paul's Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Washington-avenue Church, Brooklyn, and W. W. CORNELL, Esq., President of the Society, will address the meeting. The annual reports will be circulated in the congregation, showing what the society has done during the last year. Officers of the society for the ensuing year will be elected. Singing will be under the direction of Prof. G. P. BENJAMIN.

THE WEATHER.—During the week ending on Saturday the mean temperature was 40° 25'. The lowest temperature was 27°, and the highest 52°. The highest range of the barometer was 30.651; the lowest, 29.751. The prevailing winds were from the west and northwest. The depth of rain was 0.03 inch.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. J. A. Garfield, Ohio; S. P. Doolittle, Washington; Hon. Charles J. Folger, Geneva, N. Y.; Hon. J. H. Kemper, Albany; Col. Ingle and Col. R. McAllister, U. S. A.; Benjamin Field, Albion, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—WM. HERRINGTON, aged 21, died suddenly on Saturday night at No. 68 Seventh-avenue.... MARGARET PEARNUAN, a widow, aged 48, was found dead in her chair at midnight of Saturday, at her residence, No. 223 East Twenty-second-street. Coroners FLYNN and SCHIRMER were notified.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An unknown man attempted suicide, yesterday morning, at No. 166 Washington-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. He only inflicted a slight wound, however.

NEW-JERSEY.

SILVER AND COPPER STOLEN—ARREST OF THE THIEF AND RECEIVER.—On the night of the 26th inst. the jewelry shop of JOSEPH STIVERS, at No. 5 Mechanic-street, Newark, was burglariously entered and a large quantity of copper pigs and silver scraps were carried away. The case was placed in the hands of Detective SMITH, who succeeded at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night in arresting a State Prison convict named GEORGE ALLERTON on suspicion of having committed the robbery. The prisoner was found at a disreputable house, at No. 62 Jefferson-street, and a number of ALLERTON's comrades, who were domiciled in the same house, rallied for a rescue, but changed their minds when the officer proposed to shoot them. On the way to the station-house he confessed having committed the robbery with a confederate, and states that he sold it to a man named JOHN COLEMAN, gold and silver smelter at No. 162 Walnut-street. Yesterday Detective SMITH arrested COLEMAN, and upon searching his place of business recovered over $100 worth of the silver and copper, which was identified by Mr. STIVERS. The prisoners were held for examination before Police Justice MILLS to-day. Detective SMITH is entitled to much credit for the shrewd way in which he worked up the case in so expeditious a manner.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.—Shortly after 9 o'clock on Saturday night, as Mrs. JOHN CLEMENTS was returning home from market, when within a short distance of her house in Pacific-street, Newark, she was waylayed and robbed by two young ruffians, eighteen and nineteen years of age. One of them choked her and held her mouth while the other searched her person for valuables. They succeeded in getting about $10 in money, but fortunately Mrs. CLEMENTS had given her watch to her husband only a few minutes before. As soon as the scoundrels had secured the plunder, they ran away, and although the screams of the lady brought speedy assistance, they succeeded in making their escape. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives WILLIAMS and FISHER and Officer YOUNG, and from a description of the parties they succeeded early yesterday morning in arresting THEODORE MEDLER and —— CREELAND. Subsequently the prisoners were fully identified by Mrs. CLEMENTS, and were locked up to await examination.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—On Saturday afternoon Capt. DONEVAN, of the Hoboken Police, proceeded to New-York and succeeded in capturing a notorious burglar named WM. MILLER, at a house in Forsyth-street. The accused is charged with being an accomplice of Dr. ENGLEHART in robbing Dussmann's Hotel, foot of Weehawken Hill, of about $200 worth of silverware, &c., in the early part of the Winter. The prisoner admitted his guilt and has been committed to the Hudson County Jail for trial. MILLER is the last of a gang of seven or eight burglars who have operated extensively in Hudson and Bergen Counties, the others being confined in the Bergen County Jail awaiting trial. Through the indefatigable efforts of Capt. DONEVAN, who has shown a great deal of tact and skill in "working up" the case, the community are well rid of a most dangerous gang. One of them (Dr. ENGLEHART) is suspected of having outraged and murdered a little girl at Guttenberg about two years since.

RETREATING FROM THE FENIANS.—At 9:35 o'clock yesterday forenoon, soon after one of the Cortlandt-street ferry-boats had left the slip, a young man, with a wild, haggard look, made a rush across the deck, and making a leap cleared the rail and plunged headlong into the river, and a moment after, coming to the surface, lay motionless for two or three minutes. Meantime the ferry-boat was stopped and the man being fished out by the ferry hands, was conveyed to Jersey City and handed over to officer CHAZOTT, who conducted him to the Police-station. Upon arriving there he gave his name as ALFRED OLDSTOCK, aged 28 years, English, and a machinist, and assigned as a cause for the act that he was "retreating from the Fenians." It being evident that the young man was laboring under *mania à portu*, he was placed in a cell for safe keeping.

RESULT OF RESISTING AN OFFICER.—Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, an Englishman named GEORGE FLANNIGAN and a comrade entered a saloon near the Market-street depot, Newark, and conducted themselves in a most disorderly manner. Detective SMITH happening to be near, was called in, and was under the necessity of ejecting them. Upon reaching the sidewalk FLANNIGAN knocked Officer SMITH down and kicked him, and was proceeding to make further demonstrations, when the officer regained his feet and dealt FLANNIGAN a fearful blow over the left eye, which laid him low. When conveyed to the Police-station FLANNIGAN had a deep cut across his forehead, and was covered from head to foot with blood. He was locked up.

THROWING A TRAIN OF CARS FROM THE TRACK.—The 11:45 train of cars from New-York on the Morris and Essex Railroad was thrown from the track just after crossing the Passaic River at Newark, in consequence of a ground switch having been misplaced by some inhuman fiend. Fortunately no one was injured, and but half an hour's delay was occasioned.

SUNDAY AT HOBOKEN.—The delightful weather of yesterday drew many thousands of people to Hoboken and suburbs, for the purpose of enjoying the sunshine, fresh country air and their favorite beverages without fear of molestation.

ITEMS.—The Home for Aged Women, at No. 131 Wayne-street, Jersey City, will be opened for the reception of inmates on Wednesday next..... The Annual Convention for nominating officers of the Jersey City Fire Department will be held on Tuesday evening..... The Democratic primary meetings, for the nomination of candidates for the charter election, will be held throughout Hudson County this (Monday) evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28—11:15 A. M.

Consols quiet and steady at 93@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities are somewhat firmer than at the close last evening, and are generally a fraction higher in price.

Illinois Centrals	89¾
Erie Railway Shares	46½

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 1862 coup. quiet at 72@72¼.

FRANKFORT, Saurtday, March 28.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 1522 coup. .. 75¼@75⅜

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 28—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant and excited. Prices of American descriptions have advanced ⅛@⅜d. per pound. The sales of the day will reach 2,000 bales. There is a large speculative demand, and a sharp upward turn in prices of cotton to arrive. The following are the authorized quotations:—

Middling Uplands on the spot	10⅜
Middling Uplands afloat	10⅜@10½
Middling Orleans	10½

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Corn 42s. 3d. ꝑ quarter for New Mixed. Western. Wheat—16s. ꝑ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ꝑ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ꝑ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ꝑ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 120s. ꝑ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ꝑ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ꝑ cwt. for American. Cheese 55s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 43s. ꝑ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 25s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. for common North Carolina: 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. ꝑ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ꝑ gallon for Standard White, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ꝑ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28—3 P. M.

Consols 93@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities close at the following prices.

United States Five-twenties quiet at	72@72¼
Erie Railway Shares	47
Illinois Central	89¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 28—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 75¼@75⅜ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 28—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed excited at a still further advance in prices. The sales of the day have largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening, and have footed up quite 30,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm, but without quotable alteration. Corn, 42s 3d. ꝑ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ꝑ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ꝑ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ꝑ bushel. Peas, 46s. 6d. ꝑ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. ꝑ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ꝑ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 62s. ꝑ cwt. Cheese, 55s. for the best grades of fine. Bacon is firm at 43s. ꝑ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores dull. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine, 34s. ꝑ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ꝑ gallon for Standard White, and 1s. for Spirits. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ꝑ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 28.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady, and Standard White is quoted at 44f. ꝑ barrel.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 28.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:

SUGAR—No. 12 D. S. 7@7¼ reals ꝑ arrobe. Cristalized scarce; is quoted to-day at 7¼@7¾ reals ꝑ arrobe. Molasses Sugar 5¼@6¼ reals for No. 7 to 10. Muscovados and lower grades have met with a slight advance. MOLASSES—4¾ reals for Clayed and 5¾ reals for Common, or Muscovado.

FREIGHTS to United States are scarce. The following are the quotations: To Northern ports, ꝑ box. $4 25@$4 75; ꝑ hhd. Sugar, $10@$18 25; ꝑ hhd. Molasses, $5 75@$6. To Southern ports—ꝑ hhd. Sugar, $7@$7 50; ꝑ hhd. Molasses, $5 25.

BUTTER—24c.@35c. PETROLEUM—None in market. LARD—16½c. ꝑ lb. in tierces, and 18½c. ꝑ lb. in 25-lb. tins. WHITE PINE LUMBER is scarce. ONIONS $12. POTATOES $5@$5 50. TALLOW 12½c. ꝑ lb.

EXCHANGE—On United States, in Currency, short sight, 23 ꝑ cent. discount; on London, 10 ꝑ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 28.

TOBACCO less active, but unchanged. COTTON advancing: Middling, 23½c. FLOUR dull; low grades are weak; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25: Extra, $9; Double Extra, $9 75. WHEAT extremely dull: Winter declined 5c.; quoted at $2 50@$2 68; Spring, $2 05@$2 10. CORN very heavy and lower at 84c.@86c. OATS slow at 68c.@71c. BARLEY quiet at $2 85 for prime Spring. RYE unchanged; quoted at $1 67@$1 75. PORK in light demand, with a small business at $25. BACON easier: Shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c.@15c.; sales 100,000 pounds Clear Sides, for May, at 14¾c.; sales of sugar-cured Hams, canvassed, for April and May, at 17½c.@17¾c. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 10½c.; Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Hams, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. LARD weak; tierce, 16c.; keg, 16¾c. Choice shipping CATTLE in good demand at $7 50@$8; common to good butchers dull at $4@$7. SHEEP, $4@$6 ꝑ head. RECEIPTS—1,200 barrels Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR less active. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, fresh, $2 05@$2 05½; No. 2 dull at $1 91¾@$1 92. CORN steady; New Regular, 81½c.@81¾c.; fresh receipts firmer at 82½c.@83¾c.; No. 1, 85c.@85½c. OATS quiet; Winter, 57c.@57½c.; Fresh, 59c.@59½c. RYE steady; Winter, $1 55; Fresh No. 1, $1 57½@$1 58; No. 2 steady at $1 53@$1 55. BARLEY dull; No. 2, in store, declined 10c.@15c.; Winter, $2 20@$2 25. PROVISIONS quiet; Standard Mess Pork, $23 75; Straight, $24; Lard dull and declined ⅛c.@¼c. CUT MEATS quiet and nominal; Cumberlands, 11c.; Short Rib, 12½c.; Short Clear Sides, 13¼c.; Shoulders, 10c.; Rough Sides, 12c. DRESSED HOGS steady and in light supply at $9 50@$10 50. LIVE HOGS active and firm; Fair to Choice, $8 50@$9 50. BEEF CATTLE dull and nominal; good smooth Steers, $8 22. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 100 Dressed Hogs, 1,600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and in good demand. CORN active; sales 9,000 bushels at 85c.@86c., for ear; shelled advanced to 88c.@89c. OATS firm and good demand at 70c. for No. 1. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. TOBACCO steady and in fair demand; sales 160 hhds. at $3 10@$9 90, for Trash and Lugs, and $11 75@$26, for Leaf. MESS PORK unchanged and quiet; sales at $24 for Old, and $24 75 for New. BULK MEATS held at 10½c. for Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c. for medium and heavy Sides. BACON quiet and unchanged. LARD dull at 16c. for City; sales of Country at 15½c. Gold, 138¼, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, March 28.

COTTON market excited and unsettled; sales 6,000 bales; Middling, 26½c.; receipts, 1,067 bales; exports, 228 bales. SUGAR—Prime, 15¼c.@15¾c. FLOUR dull; sales of choice Extra at $14. CORN, $1@$1 05. OATS in good demand, and prices tending upward; sales at 77½c.@78c. HAY—Prime Western, $20@$21. PORK dull and unchanged at $26@$26 25. BACON retailing at 12c.@16c. for Shoulders and Clear Sides. LARD firm at 17¼c.@18c. Gold, 140. Sterling Bank Exchange, 152½@153. Commercial Exchange, 150¼@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ premium.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR dull; Extra, $8; Superfine, $7 25. WHEAT—Choice, $2 50. Legal-Tenders, 72¼. MINING STOCKS—Crown Point, $200; Choller, $250; Hale and Norcross, $2,500; Gould and Curry, $630; Yellow Jacket, $1,425; Belcher, $3,650; Bullion, $83; Alpha, $84; Exchequer, $60; Savage, $172; Kentuck, $430; Imperial, $263; Confidence, $80; Overman, $185. The Belcher Company has levied an assessment of $25 per share, to be paid in by April 18.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR dull; sales 300 bbls City Ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT inactive; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, for seed, at $2 30. CORN dull; sales 3 cars new, at $1 09, on track. OATS and RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet but firm; sales 4 cars State at $2 30, delivered; 2 cars Canada at $2 35, in store. SEEDS in good demand; Illinois Timothy, $2 60@$2 70; Medium Clover, $7 50@$7 62½; Red Vine Clover, $10@$10 50. MESS PORK dull at $24 75@$25. LARD dull at 16½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 28.

COTTON firmer; Middling Uplands, 25½c.@26c.; Middling Orleans, 26½c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 17½c.; Refined, in bond, 25½c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c., gold. FLOUR less active, but unchanged. WHEAT held firmly and unchanged. RYE dull at $1 83@$1 85. CORN steady; sales 2,000 bushels Yellow at $1 19; 20,000 bushels Mixed Western on secret terms. OATS better at 86c.@88c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 28.

TOBACCO active; sales 200 hhds. Lugs and Fair Leaf, $5 25@$15. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT, $2 40@$2 45. CORN, in bulk, 78c.@80c. OATS, 73c.@75c., in bulk. COTTON advancing; Middling, 24c. LARD, 16c.@16½c. MESS PORK, $24 75. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 14c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double-Extra. WHEAT quiet with no special change to report; sales 300 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 38. CORN quiet at $1 27. BARLEY quiet. RYE quiet. MILL FEED steady at $36 for Shorts, and $41@$42 for Shipstuffs. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 28.

COTTON active and firm; Middling 26c. FLOUR active, and a better feeling in the market, but not quotably higher. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firm; White, $1 15; Yellow, $1 18@$1 20. OATS, 85c. RYE, $1 80. PORK quiet at $25 50. LARD, 17c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, March 28.

COTTON market opened firm; became excited, closing irregular: Sales 1,894 bales; Middlings, 25½c.@26c.; receipts, 413 bales; exports to-day—coastwise, 1,552 bales, and 112 bales Sea Island; Liverpool, 3,574 bales Uplands, 180 bales Sea Islands.

TOLEDO, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; Amber Michigan, $2 63@$2 64; No. 2 Spring, $2 10. CORN declined ⅛c; sales of No. 1 at 93½c.@94c; sellers April, 93c.; sellers last half, Mo.; buyer April, 95½c. OATS steady; sales of No. 1 at 68c. RYE scarce. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 28.

FLOUR is in improved demand and advanced 10c.@15c.; best Spring Extras, $9 75. WHEAT weak at $1 97 for No. 1 and $1 90 for No. 2. CORN nominal. OATS firm at 60c. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 28.

COTTON excited at 25c.@25½c.; receipts, 186 bales; exports, 1,300 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. MESS PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c. LARD, 16c.@17c. CORN, $1. OATS, 80c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant at 60c. RESIN advanced; Strained, $2 30; Pale, $4 60. COTTON advanced 1½c.; Middlings 24½c. TAR $2 05.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 28.

COTTON active and advanced one cent; sales of 800 bales Middlings at 26c.@26½c. Receipts, 560 bales; exports, 486 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, March 28.

COTTON market firmer; sales 480 bales. Receipts, 140 bales; Middling held at 25c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, March 28.

COTTON market opened at 25c. and closed hard at 25½c.; sales 3,300 bales. Receipts, 338 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 199¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¾. Gold, 138⅜.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.

New styles first-class furniture at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	March 31	New-York	Hamburg.
Java	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	April 2	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	April 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	April 4	New-York	London.
Borussia	April 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Europe	April 4	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	April 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	April 2	New-York	Havana.
Virgo	April 4	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Havana, *via* Baltimore, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 6 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on her Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen Barnes from Savannah—W. F. Harding, Miller Ketchum, E. L. E. Brown, Mrs. G. A. Rogers and two children, Rev. Louis Aspen, C. C. Hicks, W. C. Moffatt, Jas. S. Hull, Wm. Bond, Geo. Parker, R. Dillon and son, T. Parish, S. H. Ingersoll, F. C. Slappey, F. G. Coley, H. H. Chandler and family, W. B. K. Johnson, J. J. Reinhardt, H. G. Beebe, Fred. Hunsley, Dr. J. E. Worrell, C. H. Walthers, Rev. D. M. Halliday and wife, William McNichols and daughter, Mrs. Lawler, C. M. Hamilton, H. J. Johnson, J. Nixon, Charles Cooper, Michael Lollerin, Eugene Brickoff, William Dempsey, Cleveland Burke, John McGregory, W. H. Cole and wife, J. H. Reinhardt.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. L. Van Hagan, J. C. Mallinson, J. W. Bennett, J. Burgess, P. S. Crowell, Caspar Lenez, H. H. Williams, Wm. Matthews and wife, A. Savary, H. C. Pratt and wife, Miss Pratt, M. Chisholm, P. Howe, wife and 3 children, Mrs. F. C. Evans and brother, W. H. Brown, J. Ellsworth, F. Osborne, J. Murray and wife, J. H. Leary, M. Parsons, M. Mooney, Mrs. Clark, J. Conner and wife, and others in the steerage.

MARCH 29—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—John Iriey Iles, Emmer Iles, Wm. H. Hodges, Eleanor Hodges, Ferrari F. de Angelo, S. Feric, Chas. Klein, Joseph S. Leon, Eliza Caldwell, Mary Ann Petling, Jos. Ed. Arden, A. P. Vacqueral, Fred. Reis, G. Bon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 47 | Sun sets..... 6 22 | Moon sets.... 12 01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 45 | Gov. Island. 12 34 | Hell Gate.... 1 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London March 8, and Havre 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. March 26, lat. 42 10, lon. 61 43, passed steamship Germania, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat. 41 06, lon. 64 30, passed steamship Siberia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 40 56, lon. 66 04, passed ship Constellation, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship St. David, (Br.,) Watts, Liverpool March 10, Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 372 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had westerly gales up to the Banks. March 18, lat. 50 40, lon. 42 41, passed one of the Inman steamers, bound east.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans March 21, and S. W. Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. March 23, lat. 25 45, lon. 85 13, exchanged signals with steamship Ladona, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship City of Washington, Tibbitts, from Liverpool March 14 and Queenstown 15th and Halifax 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship United States, Norton, New-Orleans March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Equator, Spencer, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston March 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Ship Game Cock, Sherburn, Manilla Dec. 22, with mdse. to R. L. Taylor. Passed Angiers Dec. 30, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 6, crossed the equator March 5, with fresh N. E. trades. In lat. 36 20 N., lon. 71 35, while running to the westward, found the cold wall of the Gulf Stream, temperature changing from 74 to 50, with every appearance of being on soundings, and continued the same until on soundings; position ascertained by good observation and chronometer correct, consequently the inner edge of the Stream was more than 100 miles to the east of its usual place. March 21, off Hatteras, had a very heavy gale from N. W., which lasted for 3 ds., moderated for about 12 hours, then blew very heavy from N. N. W. for 24 hours; 25th, experienced a strong gale from N. E., which lasted 20 hours; March 7, lat. 4 10 N., lon. 40 20, passed ship White Swallow, strg. N. W.

Ship Webster, Norris, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced a succession of westerly gales up to lon. 50; since then strong breezes and more favorable weather.

Ship Koomar, (of London,) Griffen, London and the Isle of Wight Feb. 9, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Morgan & Tinker. Had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks, and since that time light northeast and variable winds.

Ship Michiels Loos, (Belg.,) Parmentier, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. March 22, lat. 36 20, lon. 68 20, had a revolving gale from N. W. to S. E.; lay to for 3 ds.

Ship Toren Thomas, (Port.,) Collho' Oporto 33 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Atlantic, (of P. E. I.,) Vernam, Bristol, Eng., 43 ds., with iron to E. Cunard. March 21, lat. 38, lon. 71 30, had a gale from E. S. E. to N. N. W., which lasted to the 24th; had to lay to for 3 ds.; stove bulwarks, cabin-house on deck, split both upper topsails, and was driven 250 miles east.

Bark Willy, (Brem.,) Schaffer, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to Jas. Patrick. March 21, lat. 35 49, lon. 70 50, had a heavy gale from E. S. E. to N. N. W.; was hove to for 8 ds.; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Georgio, (Aust.,) Paicurish, Trieste 61 ds., and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Funch, Miencke & Wendt. Has had heavy northerly gales from Bermuda.

Bark Christensen, (Norw.,) Thesen, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark John Mathews, (Br., of Barbados,) Ingham, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Delta, (Br., of Granville, N. S.,) Delap, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Merrie England (Br., of Whitby,) Owens, Newcastle, Eng., 65 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark White Wing, (Br., of Turks Island,) Pike, Porto Cabello 19 ds., with coffee to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Elizabeth, (Dan.,) Nickelson, Rio Grande 52 ds., with hides to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Christiana, (Dan.,) Nickelson, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Maitland & Phelps.

Brig Charlotte Buck, of Orland, Cott, from St. Louis, S. C. A. 49 ds., with peanuts to order.

Brig George, (Br., of Picton,) Graham, Mayoguez, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to Master.

Brig Fred. Clark, (of Canning, N. S.,) Tooker, Para 24 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran.

Schr. S. L. Smith, ——, Elizabethport, for Providence, ran ashore on Scaly Rock, Hell Gate, and came off at high water leaking badly, but proceeded on her voyage.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, ——, Kingston, for Harlem, struck on Brown's Point, Hell Gate, but came off without damage.

Schr. Wm. Dorry, Sterrell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louise, Haviland, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Hubbard, Hudson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. F. Smith, Tuttle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leonessa, (of Rockland,) Hunt, Cardenas, 15 ds., with sugar to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Vicksburg, (of Bangor,) Higgins, St. Domingo City, 18 ds., with satinwood to Bently, Miller & Tompkins.

Schr. John Compton, Childs, Dighton for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna Magee, Metcham, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Parker, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Charles A. Grames, Harvey, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Brandywine, Ireland, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Coyne, Facemyer, Rockland for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Baylis, Horton's Point for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Haze, Shropshire, New-Haven.
Schr. Frederick Hall, Anderson, Portland.
Schr. Aid, Bunker, Portland.
Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring.
Schr. J. C. Brooks, Burger, Portland for Philadelphia.
Schr. Marshall O. Wellby, Green, Greenport.
Schr. Nile, Smith Rockland.
Schr. David Pearson, Holden, Greenwich.
Schr. E. L. Hammond, Lawrence, New-Haven.
Schr. Atlantic, Oakes, Warren.
Schr. W. E. Barnes, Barber, Rockland.
Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland.
Schr. Emma S. Thorndyke, Gregory, Rockland.
Schr. Norma, Archer, Cold Spring.
Schr. John A. Dix, Doale, Harwich.
Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Rockland.
Schr. Murrell, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Harrie & Ned, Green, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Wallace, Allen, Newport.
Schr. Steelman, Webb, New-London.
Schr. Leontine, Pratt, Rockland.
Schr. R. L. Cook, Dight, Northport.
Schr. Sarah & Julia, Maury, Rockland.
Schr. H. Hartean, Jones, Portland.
Schr. Antelope, Ross, Rockland.
Schr. Idaho, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Mary B. Pearson, Veazie, Providence.
Schr. Orisis, Owen, Providence.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Emma, Brown, Northport.
Schr. Saxon, Nott, Edgartown.
Schr. E. A. Elliott, Dickinson, Boston.
Schr. Onward, Arey, Rockland.
Schr. Washington, Iding, New-London.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Blackstone, Turkey, New-Haven.
Schr. Adrian, Nixon, Providence.
Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Barnstable.
Schr. Walter C. Hall, Pressy, Rockland.
Schr. Orion, Winter, Port Jefferson.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Providence.
Schr. James Bliss, (topsail,) Hatch, Edgartown.
Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Seraph, Abbott, Cornwall, Conn.
Schr. Geo. P. Kain, Ward, Bridgeport for Piermont.
Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Stevens, Norwich.
Schr. S. L. Foster, Frowen, Rockland.
Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Connecticut River.
Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Conitport.
Schr. Asa L. Hatch, Hill, Hartford.
Schr. Pinta, Small, Lubec.
Schr. James Henry, Oliver, Rockland.
Schr. Veranda, Vaughn, Providence.
Schr. Eva, Sherman, New-London for South Amboy.
Schr. Chas. S. Baylis, Steel, Providence.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hudson, Champion, New-London.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, New-Bedford.
Schr. Effort, Liflert, Providence.
Schr. Theo. Parker, Little, Northport.
Schr. Fred. Warren, Robinson, Rockland.
Schr. Mary Warrell, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. John Hickey, ——, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Reindeer, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen Louise, Holt, Madison.
Schr. Ella, Barker, Rockland.
Schr. Yazoo, Hall, Wareham.
Schr. Florence, Hickman, New-London for Rondout.
Schr. Serf, Baxter, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Borealis, Smith, Huntington.
Schr. Gale, Robinson, New-Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr. Marion, Baker, Clinton.
Schr. Harriet Bryan, Wicks, Providence.
Schr. George Fogg, Hays, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. Mary Romain, Jackson, Eastport.
Schr. Ned Sumpter, Lord, Rockland.
Schr. J. P. Collins, Mapes, Bridgport.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 29.—Arr. steamer St. Louis, from New-Orleans; bark St. Domingo, and brig New Era, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; ship Charleston, Liverpool; ship J. A. Devereux, Boston; schrs. H. J. Raymond, New-York; N. Jones, Norfolk; E. H. Naylor, Philadelphia; Minerva, Havana; N. H. Bisbee, Camden.

Sld. steamers Charleston, for New-York; Alliance, for Philadelphia, and Pioneer for Galveston.

PORTLAND, Me., March 29.—The steamship Hibernia sailed for Liverpool at 11:30 last evening.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—The steamship Japan arrived this afternoon on her trial trip from New-York. She behaved admirably. She is destined to run from San Francisco to Japan.

The pilot-boat Coquette reports the arrival of the bark Winifred, from Rio for Baltimore, and the brig Roslyn, from Rio, for orders.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29.—The steamer Glaucus, of the Boston and New-York line, went ashore on Block Island this morning while in a fog. The steamer Neptune has gone to her assistance, and it is hoped that she will be got off to-night.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—Pilots and masters of vessels are hereby notified that on and after the 1st day of April all vessels from any American port which, in the ordinary passage, pass south of Cape Henlopen, will be subject to visitation and examination at this Quarantine.

JOHN SWINBURN, Health Officer.

Spoken, &c.

Arthur—Br. brig, from Bermuda for Quebec, March 24, lat. 38, lon. 71 21.

Dreadnought—ship, hence for San Francisco, March 15, lat. 29 50, lon. 54 50.

Reunion—ship, bound E., was signalized Feb. 27, lat. 46 57, lon. 20 28.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, March 4, brig Silenus, for New-York next day; schr. J. P. Augur, for do. in 7 ds.

PRICES FOR HARD TIMES.

Davis Collamore & Co.,

NO. 479 BROADWAY,

FOUR DOORS BELOW BROOME-STREET.

White China Dinner Sets, second choice, 143 pieces, good style	$35
White China Tea Sets, second choice, 44 pieces	$7
White China Tea Cups and Saucers, per dozen	$2
White and Gold China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$11
Plain Goblets, Cut Bottom, per dozen	$1 75
Colored Finger Bowls, per dozen	$2
Service of Cut Glass, viz.: 12 Goblets, 12 Champs, 12 Wines, 12 Clarets, 2 Decanters, 2 Salts	$24
Service of Engraved Glass, Same number of pieces	$35
Decorated Dinner Sets, $75 and upward.	
Parisian Granite China Dinner and Tea Sets, 136 pieces	$25
Parisian Granite Chamber Sets, 11 pieces	$4

Plated Ware from the celebrated house of

ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY.

THE JEWS AND JUDAISM.—Revs. Morris, J. Raphall, Samuel M. Isaacs, Isaac Leeser, Abraham De Sola, Dr. Samuel Adler, Dr. Bernard Illoway, James K. Gutheim, Dr. M. Jastraw, Dr. H. Vidaver, B. Szold, A. J. Messing, George Jacobs; with Portraits, Biographies, and a Sketch of the Jewish Doctrines, Creeds and Ceremonials, in April Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cts. or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

AT COST, PIANOS

A large assortment. I am about removing, and offer a large stock of the best pianos in the market at cost of manufacture.

H. WORCESTER.
3d-av. and 14th-st.

NEW METHOD OF WASHING CLOTHES WITHOUT LABOR.

THE AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILER

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1867—DEC. 17, 1867.

This Boiler is self-acting, and dispenses with labor and the wear of clothes. The hot suds and steam, by the action of heat, are poured upon the clothes and forced through the fabrics, (at the rate of nearly 300 gallons in 20 minutes,) cleansing the clothes perfectly without rubbing. Pronounced unequaled by those who have used it.

No. 8, medium size, $10; 20½ inches long, 10¾ wide, 13 inches high, flat bottom, and will fit any stove or range. Good canvassers wanted for Eastern and Middle States, New-York and vicinity. A splendid opening for enterprising men. State and County rights for sale. On receipt of price, sample boilers sent to any address.

AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER AND BOILER CO. Post-office Box No. 6,358. General Agency No. 19 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Also, sole agents for A. Foote & Sons, owners of Western and Southern States.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, (near Canal-st.)

SPRING STOCK JUST OPEN AT LOW PRICES.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Military Clothing.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, &c.

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THE GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY are gratified to announce that they have completed arrangements for supplying the Gettysburg Medicinal Water on a scale commensurate with the demand. Physicians and invalids desiring information as to the therapeutic value and virtues of this water, will, on application at the office of the Company, be furnished with printed copies of statements of invalids and reports of eminent physicians as to its curative effects, the only unerring test of the value of any water or medicine. This combined testimony establishes beyond all reasonable doubt the superiority of this water as a remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary, Bronchial and Bowel Diseases, over all others known to Materia Medica, or the mineral springs of modern times. It is confidently claimed to be the best if not the only commercial Medicinal Water ever put in the market, undergoing no change in taste, appearance, temperature or medicinal virtues. For sale by druggists generally.

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DEAR SIR: Please send as soon as possible two dozen more of HOFF'S splendid MALT EXTRACT, C. O. D. It is an excellent beverage, and a better tonic, and the best remedy I had ever tried. For years I have suffered from indigestion, loss of appetite, acid stomach and many other ills to which my stomach is subjected, but HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT has relieved me from my pain, and I can now digest all kinds of food.

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SPRING 1868.

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Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

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MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY is the only logical treatment extant. It kills the root of all disease, deafness, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, blindness, baldness, catarrh, &c., &c. The discovery penetrates the system by absorption through the eyes, ears and scalp, and is safe for a new-born babe. $3 per package.

Extracts from a letter from a gentleman in California.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20, 1868.

I talk to you as a philosopher, so that I shall say something I otherwise might not. Well, the Catarrh is gone, and my hearing wonderfully improved.

I have been deaf for more than twenty-seven years. For twelve years past I have had piles—blind, bleeding and itching. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of flesh under my arm, as large as a finger end, and torpid. Now, after two months' use of your Metaphysical Discovery, the piles, lumps, &c., are all gone.

What shall I say? I feel jubilant like a freed bird—like one free after twenty-seven years' imprisonment. Thank you. The song of my heart is—God bless Mrs. M. G. BROWN."

Many such letters are in my possession.

Thousands die at the age of fifty who might have lived fifty years longer had they occasionally, through life, used the Metaphysical Discovery.

Understand! Remember! People are sinking into the arms of Death many years before laid in the coffin.

Full directions accompany each package.

The Metaphysical Discovery is put up in neat cases. If you cannot get them of your druggist send to No. 51 Bond-st.; will be forwarded to any address on receipt of the price, THROUGH POST-OFFICE ORDER.

Mrs. M. G. Brown will be at her office, No. 51 Bond-st., EVERY MONDAY; hours from 9 to 3. PERSONAL CONSULTATION and EXAMINATION, $5. ADVICE BY LETTER, $1.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 249, March 28, 1868.
39, 11, 13, 56, 35, 28, 18, 24, 41, 71, 21, 75, 4.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 250, March 28, 1868.
44, 18, 5, 33, 45, 35, 30, 21, 58, 8, 28, 24, 72.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 301, March 28, 1868.
12, 30, 21, 34, 5, 42, 58, 72, 76, 26, 77, 46, 67, 51.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 302, March 28, 1868.
49, 63, 44, 58, 24, 22, 66, 75, 68, 40, 69, 76, 67.

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STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT.

The management regrets to announce, that in consequence of the Hall being engaged by other parties for some time,

OLE BULL WILL GIVE HIS LAST AND GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,

Assisted by the following artists:

Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY, Prima Donna,	Paris, Milan, Madrid and Florence
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Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN	the celebrated organist
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ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Tickets and seats for sale at Schuberth's and Schirmer's music-stores, and No. 114 Broadway.

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